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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
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LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A ring which has been controlling the price of coffins in this country has finally been broken, and the several manufacturers have gone to cutting prices at a tremendous rate.

M. de Lesseps is a confident old gentleman. He now says that the Panama canal will be available for the passage of vessels in 1890 on account of the immense metallic locks which are to be built.

How many readers are aware of the interesting fact that during the past five years the United States alone has, on the average, raised each year more corn than enough to give a full bushel to every man, woman and child in the whole world?

Evidently life is conducive to longevity in the town of Waitsfield, Vt. The place has eight couples who have been married over fifty years. There are seventeen inhabitants between eighty and ninety years old, and forty-four between seventy and eighty.

There are 14 000 acres of vineyards along the Hudson river valley, and the average yield is four tons to the acre. At three cents a pound, this means $240 per acre to the grower. Some grow larger crops than this average, and realize $300 per acre in sales.

It is not generally known that there are 27,000 hotels in the United States, and that half of them employ foreign cooks, who receive from $2,500 to $8,000 per annum. Most of the money received by these foreign chiefs of the kitchen sooner or later finds its way to Europe.

An apiarian writer observes that extracted honey is the purest honey possible, and may be eaten at all times with perfect impunity. The Hebrews use honey in many of their religious rites, particularly in the feast of the Passover, and so strict are they in regard to its purity that the price to be paid is no object. The rabbi instructs them to buy candied honey as a precautionary measure against impurity.

In 1888, at Brussels, commencing on the 5th of May, there will be opened under the patronage of the king of the Belgians an international exposition of sciences and industry. A prominent feature of this assemblage of the products of human intelligence and skill will be an exhibition of newspapers and everything pertaining to the arts of printing, publishing and the dissemination of information and news.

Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan has introduced a bill in the house of representatives to reduce postage on drop letters after July 1 to 1 cent per ounce or fraction thereof. He says there are 189 free delivery offices in the country, employing 5,310 carriers and that the cost of the service last year was $1,618,692, and the revenue on local matter was $6,691,253, the local mails paying for the service and leaving an excess of $2,072 561. He does not think it just to charge as much for delivering it in Washington Territory.

The theory that blizzards are the result of magnetic action superinduced by the network of railroad tracks at the Northwest is received with incredulity by the most scientific minds of that region. They protest, if there were any foundation for it, that a country so covered with rails as England is would be the theatre of the most remarkable meteorological convulsions on the globe. It is their belief that if every square yard of earth in the United States were intersected by a railroad track there would not be any more astonishing exhibitions of weather than there are now.

A Chinese missionary says he thinks that it will be many years before railroads can be built in China, because of the superstition of the people. China, he says, is one vast graveyard. On every side there are to be found the mounds of those who have died. The Chinese will not allow these mounds to be disturbed under any circumstances. Their superstition forbids the removal of a body or the interference with the grave of any person once buried with the proper ceremonies. Twice a year they visit the graves of their ancestors, in the spring with offerings of the first fruits of the season, and in the fall they repair to the graves and burn incense. If a railroad should attempt to enter the country some of these mounds would have to be removed or else the rails would have to wind in and out among them.

The construction of a great canal for irrigating purposes has been commenced in New Mexico. The dimensions of the canal will be 30 feet wide at the top, 18 at the bottom, 6 feet deep, running a distance of 142 miles, through Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, Valencia, Bernatillo and Socorro counties, on the mesa and bottom lands of the Rio Grande valley. It will begin at a point about three and a half miles south of Espoundo, and will stop near a point opposite Socorro. Over 1,500,000 acres of now useless land will be reclaimed by the construction, which will subject it to copious irrigation. The supply of water will be practically inexhaustible, as the canal taps the Rio Grande at the starting point, and will have immense storage reservoirs at intervals along its line. Much enthusiam is manifested throughout the territory at the commencement of the work.

The Last Kiss.

I put the half-written poem,
While the pen idly trailed in my hand,
Writes on, "Had I words to complete it,
Who'd read it, or who'd understand?"
But the little bare feet on the stairway,
And the faint, smothered laugh in the hall,
And the eerie-low lisp on the silence,
Cry up to me over it all.

So I gathered it up—where was broken
The tear-faded thread of my theme,
Telling how, as one night I sat writing,
A fairy broke in on my dream—
A little inquisitive fairy—
My own little girl, with the gold
Of the sun in her hair, and the dewy
Blue eyes of the fairies of old.

'Twas the dear little girl that I scolded—
"For was it a moment like this,"
I said, "when she knew I was busy,
To come romping in for a kiss?
Come rowdying up from her mother
And clamoring there at my knee
For 'one 'little kiss for my dolly
And one 'little uzzer for me?'

God pity the heart that repelled her
And the cold hand that turned her away!
And take from the lips that denied her
This answerless prayer of to-day!
Take, Lord, from my memory forever
That pitiful sob of despair,
And the patter and trip of the bare little feet
And the one piercing cry on the stair!

I put by the half-written poem,
While the pen idly trailed in my hand,
Writes on, "Had I words to complete it,
Who'd read it or who'd understand?"
But the little bare feet on the stairway,
And the faint smothered laugh in the hall,
And the eerie-low lisp on the silence,
Cry up to me over it all.

---[James Whitcomb Riley.

THE ROGUES OF INDIA.

Every foreigner is considered fair game by the natives. While there are plenty who will not rob him by force, there is none who will not swindle him if it can be done. On three different occasions, in different hotels, I sent out by waiters to make purchases or get money changed. In each instance they ran away, although in no case was the sum over a dollar, and in every case the native left lucrative employment in order to beat me. It couldn't have been the idea of gain so much as the idea of getting ahead of a foreigner. While there is no positive security from thieves in India, there is partial security in hiring a chowkadar. This fellow is a thief from away back. He is known to be, and he is employed on this account. If you pay him so that he can afford to be honest, he will keep other thieves away. It is a point of honor with the fraternity not to steal from any one employing a chowkadar. His services are a species of blackmail, but you must either pay him or be at the mercy of the slickest, slyest set of rascals on earth.

At Bombay I had a bungalow with an English artillery Captain on leave of absence. As he had with him two servants whom he felt he could trust, we determined not to employ a chowkadar. Several called to offer their services, and all seemed greatly surprised and annoyed when sent off. One of the fellows was an old man with a foxy look, and he protested to the Captain.

"I am a great thief, but too sharp for the officers, who have never yet laid hands on me. I know all the thieves, and if I am with you no one will dare steal from you."

"And if we do not employ you?"

"You will surely be robbed."

"Well, we shall try to get along without you, and if thieves come, some one may get killed."

The old man went away with a look of cunning on his face, and we had no doubt that he would be among the first to seek to lay hands on our goods. There were but three rooms to our bungalow---a parlor, kitchen, and bedroom. The Captain and myself occupied the parlor as a sitting room, dining room and bedroom, while the cook and his fellow servant occupied the other two. We kept but little money by us and had but few goods. The Captain was experimenting a little with a new explosive, and I was making a report to the home Government on the various vegetable poisons of that peninsular. We therefore had plenty of leisure to plan for our protection and watch all suspects.

On the second day after the sly old man was sent away, a lame native woman, leading a boy about 4 years of age, sent in word by the servant that she wanted to see the Captain on important business. The pair were admitted, and she began making inquiries about her husband, who she said was a member of the Captain's command. She gave the name of a native known to the officer, and asked so many questions that she took up fifteen minutes' time. I was not much interested in her story, but was in the actions of the child. No sooner did she let go of his hand than he began running about to inspect things. We saw afterward how hard she tried to draw all our attention to herself. The Captain paid no heed to the child; but presently, as I watched, I saw the little shaver grab something from a stand.

He then returned to his mother and took her hand. After a moment I remembered that my field glasses rested on the stand, and as I rose up to look for them they were not to be seen. I went over to the child, and notwithstanding the fact that he shrank away and began to cry, as if scared at me, I picked him up and gave him a shake. The glasses fell to the floor from the folds of a cloth about his waist, and with them three spoons which he had stolen in the kitchen. He ran away as I put him down, and the woman hurried after him. It was a put-up job to pilfer from us, and, while the child did not look more than four years of age, we afterward learned that he was over ten.

In India everybody sleeps during the middle of the day. That is, everybody should. About a week after the occurrence related above, the Captain climed into a hammock under the veranda about 11 o'clock one forenoon for a nap. I should have climbed into another, but I had some letters to get off that day, and I removed coat and vest and sat down to a table in a corner of our room. The window before me was up, but a light bamboo shade was down to keep the sun out. The captain had had plenty of time to go to sleep when I happened to look out through the slats of the blind. While I saw nothing, I felt that something was wrong, and I softly rose up and went to the door opening out on the veranda. This door was, of course, wide open. My feet were in slippers, and I made not the least noise as I reached the door. The veranda was about 20 feet long, and the Captain's hammock was slung at the centre. I peered cautiously out, and I saw the figure of the sly old man right under the hammock. His back was towards me, but I determined to see what he would do, and then capture him if I could. As I looked he slowly rose up on the Captain's left, cocked his ears to listen, and then his deft black fingers began a search of the sleeping man's pockets. I braced myself, took a full breath, and was on him at a bound. I seized him firmly by the body, but he sank down, wriggled two or three times, and next minute he was gone, upsetting me by grasping my feet, and heaving away as he went. It did not seem that he had been at work over ten seconds when I grabbed him, and yet in that time he had extracted the Captain's watch and wallet, and several other articles. All were left behind, but the thief had disappeared like a shadow.

Perhaps the best way would have been to give in and employ a chowkadar but we were both determined not to be bulldozed into it. All portable articles not in hourly use were put into a strong wooden chest and kept under lock and key and both of us were on the watch for any new movemnt. A couple of weeks had passed and we were beginning to feel safe, when the fellows attempted a very bold game. A juggler came to the veranda and began to perform and we both went out. While the room was left alone, the thieves—there were three of them—came through the garden alongside the house and cut a hole through the side exactly back of the chest. The captain happened to look in just as the box was being moved and with a couple of bounds he crossed the room and seized one of the handles. I could not realize the situation until the thieves had pulled the chest half way out, and by the time I had got around the bungalow they had disappeared. How they could have located the chest so exactly was a mystery to us, as it had been moved several feet only the night before. They cut neither to the right nor the left, but exactly back of it, and the space was only an inch wider than the chest.

The next move created a sensation in Bombay. Opposite our bungalow, which was on a side street, was one belonging to a native—a known thief. The fraternity had somehow got the idea that we had a great pile of money hidden in our bungalow, and that the Captain was making gold nuggets by the wholesale. He was, as I said, experimenting with a new explosive, and this probably started the idea. The explosive was either dynamite or something very near it. One day, after the Captain had been fussing around in the front yard for half an hour, and while he was reading on the veranda, there was a terrible explosion. It seemed as if our house was lifted a foot high, and everything inside was thrown into confusion as it settled back. It was an explosion which was felt for half a mile around, and when we got out doors we found a hole in our front yard into which a couple of bullocks could have been dumped. That wasn't all, however. A big ditch had been opened straight across the street to the other bungalow, and the bruised and battered bodies of three natives were thrown out within thirty feet of the big hole. It took us some little time to figure out what had occurred. The sly old man and his pals had dug a tunnel from the native bungalow to within three feet of ours. It was intended to pass under the house and break ground inside, there being no floors in our place. The explosion, which took place in an iron kettle, was almost over the tunnel, and the force was mainly downward. The concussion followed along the ditch and blew the roof off the native bungalow. The thieves were either creeping forward or backward in the tunnel, and death came to them so quickly that they never knew what hurt them.

Next morning a native priest, accompanied by a scribe, called upon us to secure our account of the affair. The Captain had explained matters to the authorities, and there had been no inquest. The priest said that the sly old man had been one of his most devoted followers, and as he was a person of considerable importance in Nagpoor, where he had many relatives, an account of his death was to be published in the native language. The visit was made us at an early hour in the morning, while everything was lying around loose, and the two men had scarcely left the house when we missed the field glasses, a pocket compass, a pair of shoes, and two or three other articles. A native detective assured us that the priest and scribe were two notorious thieves, who had come in that disguise to get even with us.

I was bitten by a poisonous snake at Bengalore, and for several weeks was unable to leave my bed. While out of danger after the first two or three days, enough of the poison circulated through my system to keep me weak and feverish for a long time. While lying on my bed on my right side I could look out on an extensive back yard. There was a path running down to a summer house, and beyond the summer house was a thicket and a ravine. Midway between the bungalow and the summer house, and off to the left of the path, were the stables. One forenoon as I lay looking out on this yard, I saw an almost naked native come out of the thicket, glide up the path and turn into the stables. I knew from his actions that he was a thief, but the hand bell had been accidentally removed beyond my reach, and I could not call loud enough in my weak state to give an alarm. There were three servants at the stables, but it turned out that they were gambling and deeply interested. The thief entered the buildings and stole two suits of clothing and some horse goods, and went back down the path with the bundle on his back.

The Captain was raving angry over the loss, as he had been bothered a great deal with thieves, and after dinner we had a consultation. He went to a friend and borrowed a steel trap which had once been sent for and captured a tiger. It was larger than the bear traps seen in this country, requiring the services of two men and a lever to set it. The stable men were sent away on errands, and, assisted by a corporal from the barracks, the Captain set the trap in the centre of the path, between the summer house and the stables. An excavation was made to sink it out of sight, and then dirt and leaves were scattered over the spot. The Captain's family was away, and the stable men never went beyond their quarters. If anybody fell into the trap it would be some native who had no business in the grounds. The loss of the stable goods had not been reported to the police, and the thief was not alarmed. He might not make another visit to the place, but it was hoped he would. There was a stout chain attached to the trap, and this led to a small tree and was made fast with a padlock.

It was nearly a week before anything unusual occurred. A bell had been fixed in the housekeeper's room, with a cord running to the head of my bed, and it was arranged that when I gave a certain signal she was to run to the kitchen and send a native after the Captain, providing he was not at home. That signal would mean game in the trap. If any one came at night, all the people would be at home, and could do as directed by the Captain. I could not leave my room, and must certainly be a good sentinel if awake. If asleep, any noise out of routine would arouse me. The Captain did not come home, after leaving in the morning, until 1 o'clock. We had begun to despair of luck in trapping a thief, when, one morning about 10 o'clock, just after I had opened my eyes from a nap lasting half an hour, I saw the head of a native as he peered from behind the summer house. It was a thief spying out the land. I got hold of the bell cord, but waited to see what the fellow would do. In two or three minutes he stepped out in full sight, and I was quite sure he was the same who came before. He came boldly up the path, as if bent on an errand, and walked directly over the trap. I was so astonished that I forgot to ring until he had turned into the stables.

The housekeeper had gone to the kitchen and was wrangling with the cook, and so my signal was unheard. The fellow was out of my sight seven or eight minutes, and when he reappeared he had a sack of horse feed on his shoulders. He had caught the stable men napping again. I rang and rang, but no one came. He went down the path bent over and seeming to glide, but as he reached the trap the dirt and leaves flew in a shower, the fellow seemed to spring into the air, and next instant I saw that he was fast in the jaws. He pitched forward, and I could see his right ankle was held in the vise. He quickly scrambled up, however, looked sharply around him, and then uttered a low whistle. Inside of thirty seconds four natives came from the thicket to assist him. The trap puzzled them. If they had ever seen one before, they did not know how to manage the springs. The prisoner must have been in terrible agony, for the teeth went to the bone on each side of his leg; but he never brought a groan. While the five were consulting I rang again, and this time the housekeeper came and sent for the Captain. Long enough before he came the affair was ended. When the men found they could not liberate the prisoner they designed to cut his leg off above the trap. He refused to agree, as it would doubtless have been the death of him. They had nothing with which to break the chain or lock, and, doubtless fearing that the prisoner would peach on the gang, the four plunged their knives into him and ran away. By the time the Captain got home the man was dead.—[New York Sun.

"Give me a dude egg, please," said the boarder. "A dude egg? What is that?" "A fresh one,"

PEKIN.

A Vivid Pen Picture of the Great Chinese City.

Its Dirty Streets, Queer Shops, and Emperor's Palace.

When Sir Henry Parkes returned to Pekin he said he had come back to "dust, dirt and disdain;" and most travelers will find this sentence, sweeping though it may be, rather lacking in D's than otherwise. However much Pekin may be described, its condition would still remain inconceivable to those who have not seen it; all the filth thrown into the roadway---a mixture of mud and abominations, in the ruts in which the springless cart-wheels are forever sticking! You get along Curio street---supposed by some people to be the most beautiful in China--by walking along the little bits of crumbling ground in front of each shop, and then swinging yourself around the wooden pillar that supports the roof, so as to avoid getting soiled by the quagmire below. The shop fronts are of wondrous carved wood; highly gilded signs hang out into the street; wonderful beams with curved ends project across the roadway, and strings from which dangle red feathers. But I must say that the last thing I am struck with is the magnificence of the scene. The shops are pleasant enough. One goes into a back parlor, set out like a miniature museum; through that a courtyard; then an inner sanctum not overcrowded with pretty things, and with plenty of chairs. But the prices of the curios are exorbitant; so that one can only be glad that Pekin shopkeepers bow and smile as politely on non-buyers as on customers. Indeed, it is customary for them to send their wares on inspection to the different houses day after day. "Number one thing! six dollars," say they. Reply unwarily with "Half a dollar," and it is yours; whereupon you feel sure at once the thing is no real curio at all and worth nothing. This bargaining is a great amusement each day after breakfast. Pekin furs are lovely, and there are lovely white feather-like Thibetan sheepskins, red-backed Mongolian squirrels, and, most fascinating of all, cinnamon or cream-colored fox skins, so soft that they could almost be passed through the traditional ring.

The great sights of Pekin are behind closed gates at present. Sometimes some are open; others never. We go to the clock tower; a wattle fence is hurriedly erected across the opening as we approach. We go to the examination hall—sometimes open, but shut today. Of course you can go again, if you liked the smells last time. It is adjoining the observatory; where the carved bronze supports of the instruments—weird dragons chained to mountains lest they should escape, redundant foliage, etc.—deserve to be one of the wonders of the world. I am glad to have seen them; I should like to see them again. But, oh dear! the smells! and the man with loathsome sores and the hideous voice, who wants to try gentlemen's cigars for them and to touch ladies' dresses, who fights with strangers for a larger tip when he has more than enough already. That man is of a piece with Pekin.

The outside of the emperor's palace—all that any European has ever seen of it since the days of Marco Polo—is ideal, a fairy palace. High walls shut in the forbidden city; a moat surrounds them; and then there are the glistening yellow tiles, the roofs built by the old Mongols in imitation of their tents. Then there is the green hill with its trees, and palace roofs climbing up it. The entrances are of deep blue, bright green, golden dragoned, with here and there a touch of vermilion. The sky is blue above, the sun shines, and there in the roadway sits a child stark naked, its face so dirty that it is impossible to see what it is like, its head misshapen with disease. No wonder the present emperor never cares to come outside, and is supposed never to have done so. The world inside must be far more delightful, if it matches with those glittering fairy roofs.—[St. James Budget.

A Watch Without Hands.

The watch without hands which has recently been brought before the public is simply a watch with ordinary wheelwork in which the intermediate teeth are wanting and which gear every minute and hour only. The contrivance, though admitted to possess some inconveniencies, is on the other hand claimed to present some genuine preferences over the ordinary make. Thus, the construction not only allows the reading to be accurate, but also permits of estimating the time that separates each passing minute. There is not only an optical signal given, but also an acoustic one, since at every change of figure the ear perceives a slight sound, and consequently it becomes useless for one to examine his watch in order to measure a given interval of time—a feature of special value to engineers, physicians, officers, travelers and observers. The experimenter knows exactly when a minute begins and ends.—[New York Sun.

Speaking from Experience.

"Does your mother wear felt slippers?" asked an old lady of a little boy where she was visiting.

"Yes, ma'am, she do. I've felt 'em," answered the small boy, significantly. —[Detroit Free Press.

The Use of Water at Meals.

Opinions differ as to the effect of the free ingestion of water at meal times, but the view most generally received is probably that it dilutes the gastric juice and so retards digestion. Apart from the fact that a moderate delay in the process is by no means a disadvantage, as Sir William Roberts has shown in his explanation of the popularity of tea and coffee, it is more than doubtful whether any such effect is in reality produced. When ingested during meals, water may do good by washing out the digested food and by exposing the undigested part more thoroughly to the action of the digestive ferments. Pepsin is a catalyptic body, and a given quantity will work almost indefinitely provided the peptones are removed as they are formed. Good effects of water, drunk freely before meals, has, however, another beneficial result—it washes away the mucus which is secreted by the mucus membrane during the intervals of repose, and favors peristalsis of the whole alimentary tract. The membrane thus cleansed is in a much better condition to receive food and convert it into soluble compounds. The accumulation of mucus is specially well marked in the morning, when the gastric walls are covered with a thick, tenacious layer. Food entering the stomach at this time will become covered with this tenacious coating, which for a time protects it from the action of the gastric ferments, and so retards digestion. The tubular contracted stomach, with its puckered mucus lining and viscid contents, a normal condition in the morning before breakfast, is not suitable to receive food. Exercise before partaking of a meal stimulates the circulation of the blood and facilitates the flow of blood through the vessels. A glass of water washes out the mucus, partially distends the stomach, wakes up peristalsis, and prepares the alimentary canal for the morning meal. Observation has shown that non-irritating liquids pass directly through the "tubular" stomach, and even if food be present they only mix with it to a slight extent. According to Dr. Leuf, who has made this subject a special study, cold water should be given to persons who have sufficient vitality to react and hot water to others. In chronic gastric catarrh it is extremely beneficial to drink warm or hot water before meals, and salt is said in most cases to add to the good effect produced.—[British Medical Journal.

History of the Yosemite.

It was the Yosemite Indians who gave most trouble in these early times to the settlers, and it was in following them up that the Mariposa Battalion first beheld the granite walls and leaping waters of the Yosemite Valley, and this body of militia were the discoverers of that land which has since been the admiration of 40,000 awe-stricken beholders. From them came the first stories or waterfalls 1000 feet high, which subsequently proved to be more than double the height, and it was they who first spoke of the towering Sentinel rock, the Three Brothers, the giant forest groves and other natural wonders.

Soon after this discovery the lecturer, accompanied by Thomas Sayers and Walter Miller, visited the valley and Mr. Hutchings said of their impressions: "Our souls were filled to overflowing. It was sublimity materialized in granite, and beauty crystallized in a gigantic form." Five days' sojourn in the valley were briefly narrated and the lecturer asserted that the first view of the Yosemite Falls was published in 1855, followed in 1856 by a series of views from sketches made during that trip. Before turning to a description of the journey through the valley by the aid of the stereopticon views, Mr. Hutchings quoted the opinions of several well-known men who have visited the Yosemite. Horace Greeley preferred it to Rome from St. Peter's, Mount Blanc or the Alps from Lake Como. Starr King said neither the Alps nor the Andes possessed such sublime grandeur, and Ralph Waldo Emerson said that it was the only spot he ever found that came up to and surpassed all that was said of it.---[San Francisco Call.

Superstitious Indians.

Lieutenant Cushing says that the Zuni Indians invest everything used in their daily life with a spirit of its own. A jar has its life and death and the twanging sound it gives forth upon breaking, especially when in the oven, is the cry of the departing soul. The lieutenant in order to learn the ways of the Zuni, sat down among the women who were turning pottery and imitated their work. He began to whistle, when they threw up their hands in dismay and cried to him to cease. Any noise would excite the jar's spirit and cause it to break when in the oven. They always paint a band about the rim of a vessel, outside if it is a water jar and inside if it is intended for cooking. But this band is never complete, as this would not allow the spirit to escape when the jar dies. All the jars found in ancient Los Muertos are banded, sometimes in three or four colors, but the ring is never unbroken. ---[Boston Journal.

Fashion Put Up the Price.

Turquoise is the rage this season, and jewelers who had seen stocks of these gems run down to prices almost nominal blessed fashion when it set its seal of approval on these pretty bits of blue. A year or two ago little turquoises could be bought as low as $1. To-day the same stones are worth from $12 to $15. So says a well-known Boston jeweler.

LATER NEWS.

C. C. BEAL, a prominent trader, of Clinton Me., drank out of a bottle of whiskey which unknown persons had dosed with strychnine and died instantly in convulsions. His eighteen-year-old son also drank some of the liquor, with fatal effect.

FIRE destroyed the office of the Elmira (N. Y.) *Advertiser* and the adjoining building occupied by the *Sunday Tidings*. Nothing was saved, and the employes barely escaped with their lives.

THE bonds to the value of $265,000 which were stolen from the Saco (Me.) bank last summer have been returned to the owners by a brother of the thief.

AT York, Penn., Oliver Truett, a fireman, who had recently been rewarded by the Pennsylvania Company for heroism in saving a child's life, shot his wife's tongue out in a fit of jealousy and then killed himself.

DAVID R. LOCKE (Petroleum V. Nasby), owner of the Toledo (Ohio) *Blade*, died at his home in that city of Bright's disease. He was born in Broome County, N. Y., September 20, 1833.

MRS. ANDREW TUFFERTH and her young son were killed at Shattuck, Ill., while crossing a railroad track.

COUNT ARCO-VALLEY has been appointed German Minister to this country.

UNITED STATES CONSUL LEWIS, at Tangier, has asked the Government to send a man-of-war to enforce the release from imprisonment of a Moor who is under his protection.

CHARLES F. CAREY, of Olean, N. Y., has been appointed Solicitor of the Treasury.

THE Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Henry Vincent, of New Orleans, to be Consul at Lamantia; W. W. Dougherty, of Missouri, to be Indian Agent at Warm Springs, Ore.; J. A. Van Auken, to be Register of Public Lands at Central City, Col.; S. L. Blaisdell, to be United States Marshal for Rhode Island; A. H. Dill, to be United States Marshal for Eastern Pennsylvania, and Marshal McDonald, of Virginia, to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

FEARFUL snowstorms have prevailed on the Continent and numerous avalanches have occurred, attended by great loss of life, in Austria and Switzerland.

MR. PYNE, member of Parliament for West Waterford, Ireland, was tried on the charge of inciting resistance to bailiffs. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labor.

FIRE in an important business section of Providence, R. I., destroyed numerous business houses and stocks valued at $500,000. The old Washington Hotel, the Aldrich House, the Bijou Hotel, the Shattuck House and the Freeman House were all burned and their guests rescued with difficulty.

JOHN GIBLIN, a counterfeiter, attempted to pass a spurious bill upon Mr. Goetz, a New York baker, and a fight took place between them, Giblin drawing a revolver. Mrs. Goetz came to the rescue of her husband, when the counterfeiter shot her dead and seriously wounded the baker.

THE election of Seymour as Congressman from the Eleventh Michigan District will be contested on the ground of alleged fraud.

ABBOT L. KEBLER, of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose brother Charles committed suicide a few days ago when evidence of his forgeries appeared, killed himself by shooting with two pistols, one aimed at his brain and the other at his heart.

A COMPANY of colored United States troops has just ejected a number of settlers from the Oklahoma District, Indian Territory.

FOUR robbers covered the officers of the Pisco (Texas) Bank with revolvers and stole $6,000 from the vaults.

HON. FELIX CAMPBELL, of New York, enrolled a petition nearly half a mile long in the House. It contained nearly 150,000 signatures, all collected in Brooklyn by men who are 70 years old. The signers ask Congress to appropriate $100,000 to build a monument to Revolutionary prison-ship martyrs in Brooklyn.

MR. MUTSU MUNAMITSU has been appointed Japanese Minister to this country to succeed Mr. Kuki.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington has just received from Europe a consignment of choice silkworm eggs, which he will distribute gratuitously to all persons who desire to raise silkworms.

AN explosion which occurred in the Kreuzgraben coal mine, killed forty persons. Thirty-six men were rescued.

SEVEN persons were killed by an avalanche which blocked the St. Gothard Tunnel in the Alps.

ENGLAND has seized the valuable Yuruari gold mines in Venezuela, and is said to have sent troops there to take possession. The mines produced $4,000,000 last year.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MISS JULIA MARLOWE recently began her first starring tour in Cincinnati.

M. B. LEAVITT has leased the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, and will run it at popular prices.

"JOHN BROWN" is the title of a play written by Mr. W. T. Price, the dramatic critic of the New York *Star*.

SARDOU, the French dramatist, is building a magnificent villa at Nice for the special benefit of Sara Bernhardt.

FANNY DAVENPORT has engaged for an important role in "La Tosca" that well-known actor, Frank Mordaunt.

A MARBLE statue will shortly be placed over the grave of Dr. Leopold Damrosch in Woodlawn cemetery, New York.

BARON ACHILLE PAGANINI, son of the great violinist, will shortly publish the posthumous works of his father.

THE Buffalo Bill "Wild West" show returns to this country in May, and will give exhibitions at Erastina, Staten Island, during the summer.

IT is stated that church music in New York City employs not far from 2,000 organists and vocalists, whose annual salaries amount to $250,000.

EDWIN BOOTH and Lawrence Barrett are enjoying a prodigious success in the South, where they draw the largest audiences ever known there.

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" dazzles all who see it at Daly's. This is said to be the finest production ever seen on the New york stage.

MRS. POTTER is mentioned as the possible leading lady of Wallack's Theatre, New York City. Rose Coghlan has gone and Mrs. Abbey is to retire.

DION BOUCICAULT'S new play, "Cushlama-chree," is in constant rehearsal by the Boucicault company. The title signifies in English: Throb of My Heart."

A TANK used in one of the now numerous "tank dramas" gave way the other day at St. Louis. The catastrophe spoiled the play: "Never Say Die," but nobody was killed.

DAVID BELASCO and Henry C. De Mille have contracted to write a new comedy for Edward H. Sothern, which the latter will produce during his summer season at the Lyceum, New York.

CLARENCE WORRALL, the boy cornetist who appears at the Bijou Theatre, New York, in "The Corsair," is nineteen years of age. His selections include "Phantom Fest," Levy; "Geraldine," Arbuckle; "Take Back the Heart," Claribel.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER.

Withdrawing His Name as Candidate for Presidental Nomination.

The following letter, written at Florence, Italy, by the Hon. James G. Blaine, explains itself:

FLORENCE, Italy, Jan. 25, 1888.

B. F. Jones, Esq., Chairman of the Republican National Committee:

SIR: I wish, through you, to state to the members of the Republican party that my name will not be presented to the National Convention called to assemble in Chicago in June next for the nomination of candidates for President and vice President of the United States.

I am constrained to this decision by considerations entirely personal to myself, of which you were advised more than a year ago. But I cannot make the announcement without giving expression to my deep sense of gratitude to the many thousands of my countrymen who have sustained me so long and so cordially that their feeling has seemed to go beyond the ordinary political adherence of fellow-partisans and to partake somewhat of the nature of personal attachment. For this most generous loyalty of friendship I can make no adequate return, but I shall carry the memory of it while life lasts.

Nor can I refrain from congratulating the Republican party upon the cheering prospects which distinguish the opening of the national contest of 1888 as compared with that of 1884. In 1882 the Republican party throughout the Union met with a disastrous defeat. Ten States that had supported Garfield and Arthur in the election of 1880 were carried by the Democrats either by majorities or pluralities. The Republican loss in the Northern elections compared with the preceding national election exceeded half a million votes, and the electoral votes of the Union, divided on the basis of the result of 1882, gave to the Democrats over three hundred electors out of a total of 401. There was a partial reaction in favor of the Republicans in the elections of 1883, but the Democrats still held possession of seven Northern States, and on the basis of the year's contest could show more than one hundred majority in the Electoral Colleges of the whole country.

But against the discouragement naturally following the adverse elections of these two years the spirit of the Republican party in the national contest of 1884 rose high, and the Republican masses entered into the campaign with such energy that the final result depended on the vote of a single state, and that state was carried by the Democratic party by a plurality so small that it represented less than one-seventh of one per cent. of the entire vote. The change of a single vote in every (2,000) two thousand of the total poll would have given the State to the Republicans, though only two years before the Democratic plurality exceeded (92,000) one hundred and ninety-two thousand.

The elections of 1886 and 1887 have demonstrated growing strength in Republican ranks. Seldom in our political history has a party, defeated in a national election, rallied immediately with such vigor as have the Republicans since 1884. No comparison is possible between the spirit of the party in 1882-3 and its spirit in 1886-7. The two periods present simply a contrast—the one of general depression, the other of enthusiastic revival. Should the party gain in the results of 1888 over those of 1886-7 in anything like the proportion of the gain of 1884 over 1882-3, it would secure one of the most remarkable victories of its entire existence. But victory does not depend on so large a ratio of increase; the party has only to maintain relatively its prestige of 1886-7 to give to its national candidate every Northern State but one, with a far better prospect of carrying that one than it has had for the past six years.

Another feature of the political situation should inspire Republicans with irresistible strength. The present National Administration was elected with, if not upon, the repeated assertions of its leading supporters in every protection State that no issue on the tariff was involved. However earnestly Republicans urged that question as the one of controlling importance in the campaign, they were met by the Democratic leaders and journals with persistent evasion, concealment and denial. That resource the President has fortunately removed. The issue which the Republicans maintained and the Democrats avoided in 1884 has been prominently and specifically brought forward by the Democratic President and cannot be hidden out of sight in 1888. The country is now in the enjoyment of an industrial system which in a quarter of a century has assured a larger national growth, a more rapid accumulation, and a broader distribution of wealth than were ever before known to history. The American people will now be openly and formally asked to decide whether this system shall be recklessly abandoned and a new trial be made of an old experiment which has uniformly led to national embarrassment and widespread individual distress. On the result of such an issue, fairly presented to the popular judgment, there is no room for doubt.

One thing only is necessary to assure success—complete harmony and cordial cooperation on the part of all Republicans—on the part both of those who aspire to lead and of those who are eager to follow. The duty is not one merely of honorable devotion to the party whose records and whose aims are alike great, but it is one demanded by the instinct of self-interest and by the still higher promptings of patriotism.

A closer observation of the conditions of life among the older nations gives me a more intense desire that the American people shall make no mistake in choosing the policy which inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity, which gives safety to capital and protects its increase, which secures political power to every citizen, comfort and culture to every home. To this end, not less earnestly, and more directly, as a private citizen than as a public candidate, I shall devote myself, with the confident belief that the administration of the Government will be restored to the party which has demonstrated the purpose and the power to wield it for the unity and the honor of the Republic, for the prosperity and progress of the people. I am, very sincerely, yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE LABOR WORLD.

LAST year 37,800 tons of leather were imported.

THE shingle manufacturers of the South have formed an association at Mobile.

THERE are sixteen works in the United States and Canada engaged in locomotive building.

THE Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Co., with a capital of $100,000, is about to start in Brooklyn.

WARRANTS have been served on five millowners at Philadelphia for violating the fire-escape law.

THE National Builders' Association has just held its session in Cincinnati. About 300 delegates were present.

THE strike of the Troy steel and iron company's employes has been settled and the men have gone to work.

A $2,000,000 iron and coal company has just been organized at Tinneville, Ky., the centre of a rich mineral district.

REDUCTION of 10 per cent. in the wages of all employes has been ordered by the Lake Erie, Alliance and Southern Railroad.

THE railroad telegraphers' organization has succeeded in greatly decreasing the number of "students" in the railroad offices of Pennsylvania.

THE *Iron Trade Review* places the losses by fire to the iron works of the country, during the past year, at $4,381,000, against $3,417,500 in 1886.

THE exports of American machinery to Mexico, Central and South America, and Australia continue to agitate the manufacturers of machinery in Great Britain.

AT a mass meeting of miners in Wilkesbarre, Pa., it was unanimously resolved to devote one day's pay each month to the strikers of the Lehigh and Schuykill regions.

THE employes of the National Tube Works, at McKeesport, Penn., met and refused to accept the 10 per cent. reduction ordered by the company. The company employs about 5,000 hands.

THE velvet cutters who were imported under contract last Spring by the Compton Company, Providence, R. I., are on strike, claiming the contract void and demanding decent wages.

e North Carolinian.

lished Every Wednesday

rms and advertising rates, see first page

unications relative to any of the inter- ... the Albemarle District solicited.

ALWAYS FINISH.

A good many people seem always to be in a hurry, and yet never accomplish much; others never seem to be hurried, and yet do a great deal. Some begin a thing and leave it partially completed and hurry off to something else. A better plan is to complete whatever you undertake before you leave it, and be thorough in everything, the going back and forth from one thing to another wastes valuable time.

Another thing, deliberate workers are those who accomplish in a given time, and are less tired at the end of the day than many who have not accomplished half as much. The hurried worker has often to do his work t wice over, and even then it is seldom in the best manner, either as to neatness or durability. It is the deliberate and measured expenditure of strength which invigorates the constitution and builds up the health.

A FEW SALIENT POINTS.

We hold the following propositions to be incontrovertible:

1st That no man can buy another man's labor until he can sell his own. 2d, That if he buys the labor of the European workman, he cannot be certain they will buy his in return.

3d. That the nearer the farmer and the skilled workman are to each other, the more of each other's labor they will get, and the easier and cheaper they exchange it.

4th. That there is a law of compensation in all things; the more wages the mechanic engaged in skilled diversified labor receives, the more he buys of the farmer, and the more he pays, and is able to pay for it.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

There is but one topic of National interest now uppermost in the minds of the people, and that is the tariff The battle will hinge on that issue, Let the coming National Republican Convention meet it fairly and squarely. Let its platform speak clearly and forcibly in favor of a tariff that is high enough to equalize the conditions of production between this country and foreign lands. It must also declare that the tariff shall be revised, if the Republicans are given a majority in Congress, so as to correct all inequalities. Industrial conditions are constantly changing and so, of course, the tariff needs revision; but it must be insisted on that this revision shall be done in the interest of home industries, instead of those of foreign countries.

The respectable press of the country is opposed to promiscuous foreign immigration. The general feeling of our leading public men and the people at large, is against it. The hosts of indiscriminate, unrestricted immigrants have grown to be so great that they are fast becoming intolerable, if not dangerous. No nation but this would permit the invasion of its territory by an army of half a million foreigners, many of whom are actual paupers. Let the bill before the Senate, to enforce restricted immigration.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House has not yet matured its Tariff Bill, and the indications are that the one finally agreed upon will very materially differ from that suggested by the President. The fact is that the Democrats cannot agree among themselves, and they are likely, therefore, to produce merely a makeshift measure which will have no higher merit than its capacity to catch the votes of members who are governed by expediency rather than principle.

In 1860 pottery carried a revenue duty of 24 per cent. The business was insignificant, the wages were low, only about 3,000 people employed. The Morrill Tariff Act levied a duty of 40 per cent, subsequently increased to 55, and to-day we make pottery in almost every State of the Union, employ an immense force of hands, pay wages higher than in 1860, and yet as much can be bought now for $2 60 as could be then for $4.

Intelligent farmers are understanding that the protective system, by building up other industries, has enormously enlarged the demand for agricultural products. While increasing the demand, it has greatly diminished the number of those who would otherwise have been forced, for lack of other employment, to crowd into agriculture and to compete with each other in supplying that demand.

What a change! Only a few months ago nearly every Democratic paper in this State was denouncing the Internal Revenue and everybody supporting it. But how different their tune since Cleveland's message insisting that the odious system must be continued so that Protection may be reduced to a free trade basis.

The Democratic National Committee is made up chiefly of Federal office holders. Civil Service Reform!

A FEW OF LIFE'S MISTAKES.

Somebody has condensed the "mistakes of life," and arrived at the conclusion that there are fourteen of them. Most people would say, if they told the truth, that there was no limit to them, that they were like drops in the ocean or the sands on the shore in number. But here are the mistakes enumerated by the person above referred to:

It is a great mistake to set up our own standard or right and wrong, and judge people accordingly; to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgement and experience in youth; to endeavor to mould all dispositions alike; not to yield to immaterial trifles; to look for perfections in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible that we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything.

THE AMERICAN POLICY.

The CAROLINIAN believes in an American policy. It would not have an idle man or an idle mill in this country if by holding exclusively the American market they could be kept employed and running. Every yard of cloth imported here makes a demand for one yard less of American fabrication. Every ton of steel imported diminishes that much of home production. Every blow struck on the other side upon an article which comes here in competition with like articles produced here, makes the demand one blow less at home. Every day's labor upon the foreign products sent to the United States takes one day's labor from American workingmen. The CAROLINIAN advocates giving the day's labor to our own first, last and all the time,, and holds the policy which fails in this is opposed to American industries.

BLAINE'S WITHDRAWAL.

Hon. James G. Blaine has written a letter withdrawing as a candidate for the Presidency. The letter is a frank one and an able one It distinctly takes him out of the race. Of course it was a surprise to the country for it was generally conceded that if he wanted the nomination he could have it. His talents, his services, his genius for leadership, his winning personality, which charms even his political foes—all these qualities and considerations gave him a place in the hearts of the majority of Republicans everywhere which no rival could wrest from him. In a masterly way he shows what is the hope of the Republican party and that the one thing necessary to a sure success is complete harmony and cordial co operation among all Republicans, both leaders and followers. See the letter on first page.

THE PRICE OF WAGES.

Senator Frye, before his tariff speech in Congress, visited the great Thread Works at Paisley, Scotland, as well as at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and he tells what he learned.

I had a curiosity to visit Paisley, knowing that the enormous thread mills had their duplicates in our own county at Newark and Pawtucket ran by the same owners. The hands employed there and here are nearly all women. The business is such as to require careful selection. The operatives were neat in appearance, active, attentive to their work and satisfactory to their employers, Their earnings at the Paisley mills averaged about $2.80 a week, A month month or two since I was at Pawtucket; found the average weekly wages of the same class of workers, on precise the same work and for the same owners, to be nearly $8 a week Mr. Coates, of the firm, told me that the help in Paisley were as active, efficient, and attended to as many macyines or spindles as at Pawtucket. It is impossible to find a more reliable and faithful illustration of the difference in wages in Great Britain and America than this.

A North Carolina correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* writes as follows;

"The political stewpen of North Carolina is beginning to simmer; in fact it boils. A full schedule of political race-horses will be trotted out after a thorough grooming by their respective friends for the race. The census returns are being overhauled for all the illustrious names, and they are legion. If we are to judge by the newspaper puffs, it would seem that most of the present generation, especially the men folks, are patriots.'

At a Farmers' Institute in Central New York, one of the speakers said that the farmers' reliance formerly was muscle, and he who had most of it succeeded best. Now it is different; machinery has taken the place of muscle, and brains are fast becoming the measure of success,

There are the House of Representatives 216 lawyers, 17 farmers, 16 manufacturers, 13 merchants, 9 editors, 10 bankers, 6 physicians, 3 ministers and 4 professional politicians.

Governor Hill, of New York, has burned his bridges behind him, and is working with might and main for the Democratic Presidential nomination against Cleveland.

A Little History.

Our Mountain Home.

History proves that when a country has recources to develop, railroads to build, rivers to open, children to educate, public buildings to erect, that a protective policy has proven beneficial. A rapid glance at the history of the United States shows this. After the war of independence and before the confirmation of the Union the people were bitterly opposed to all import duties and the States claimed sole right to levy such duties. The result was, everything went from bad to worse. The Confederation Congress was powerless, and the State governments equally so. There was no signs of prosperity and all was verging dn anarchy. In this state of things the Unned States Government had its birth. The power of levying imports was taken from the States and given to the general government. Washington was made President, and Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury. Hamilton so framed his revenue bill that import duties was its basis, and these duties to be so levied as to foster and protect all home industries. The United States at once started on the road to progress, and its growth was the wonder of the world. The state-rights men were for awhile "mum," but when all debts were paid, all riots quieted, and there was a surplus in the treasury, they turned a double summersault, and from insisting on the right of the States to levy imports, they cried out for free trade. Free-traders, gaining control of the government, a measure looking to free trade passed Congress. In a short while the country was bankrupt, the sheriff was busy, and property was selling from foreclosure of mortgage. We—we of the South did this! We—we of the South are likely to do this thing again! If we do, we will keep back common schools and the education of the masses; we will keep back the development of resources unsurpassed by the world; we will prevent the opening of our rivers, and we will go on electing men to office who will constantly expect the people to be fed by manna from heaven, until we all die in poverty and rags.

A Sad Spectacle.

North State.

Nero fiddled while Rome burned, The people of North Carolina are now sorely distressed on account of scarcity of money, bad county government, and the oppression by the internal revenue laws. All around them there is dissatisfaction about public affairs, and they cannot but feel that the leaders who have controlled politics for the past fifteen years are to blame for it. If a man puts his farm in charge of an agent, goes away for a few years, and when he comes back finds the doors off the hinges, rags filling up the window sash, the fences down, the front yard rooted up by the pigs, and the fields full of thistles, he is not apt to pat his representative on the back and say this is pretty tough looking business, but I will continue you, rather than try another party who wants the place. That would not be natural. All that is necessary for any intelligent man to do is to look over the past ten years and examine what has taken place. In every neighborhood there are a few satraps who do the bidding of the leaders at the court house, and these leaders in turn perform as they are ordered by the bigger guns, who play the heavy parts. The people are not free. They dare not question the lordly magistrates. They have no rights they can enforce, unless through the gracious concession of some pigmy whose soul belongs to the democratic county ring. No favor can be had except in that channel. The people know it, and have smarted under it as long as they will.

War Taxes Should Go.

New Orleans City Item.

It is the hight of folly, in order to effect a reduction of revenue to disturb great industries; when the desired end can be reached by simple means that will prejudice no material interest. This simple means is the abolition of the Internal Revenue war taxes,

The only excuse for the tax on tobacco, an agricultural product, is that the weed is a luxury. If this were true, which is not admitted, tobacbo is one of the few luxuries within the means of the poor man, and let it be at cheap as possible.

The tax on whiskey is sustained by monopoly and sentiment. It is held that the consumption of intoxicants is diminished by the tax. Regulating the morals of the community is no part of the duties of the general government, and is peculiarly the province of the State. In some States no liquor is permitted to be sold or manufactured. In others high license and local option prevail. Let the whiskey question be remitted to the States. The tax now derived from the manufacture of alcoholic drinks is not needed by the general government. Why not permit the States to have the benefit of this source of revenue?

The excise law is un-American, and only justifiable by the exigencies of war. Under this law the citizen is prevented from disposing as he pleases of the product of his farm or orchard. An army of spies and inquisitors is employed to hunt down the farmer who dares to sell his tobacco to whom he pleases, or who is so bold as to turn his apples and peaches into brandy.

It is nearly a quarter of a century since the war, It is time that the excise tax should go. Custom duties are not war taxes. They were established at the inauguration of the Republic for the encouragement of American industry. Sugar and manufactures were protected before the war. This protection is not a war tax; internal revenue is.

Let Internal taxation be abolished and there will be no longer a surplus revenue to embarass Congressional legislation.

Then, too, will the industries of the country, now annually unsettled by tariff agitation, be encouraged to renewed energy in developing the resources of the country, and building up the nation's wealth.

Repeal the Internal Revenue law,

Experiment Farms.

What do they mean? What do they contemplate? What good can they accomplish?

These are the questions that will naturally be suggested, by the proposed plan of Mr. Robinson, the Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of North Carolina, to establish experimeut farms in every county in the State.

After the first glance, the objection will arise that it is an attempt to force a book farming on the people. If there is anything against which the farmers will rebell, it is an attempt to force upon them the idea of theorists, who are presumed tod be men without practice, and who sit comfortably at their desks to impose upon men of practical work the visions of desk dreams and the fancies of ideal farming.

Right here the farmer makes his mistake. The theories of agriculture are those of practical men who combine science with manual operations. These men take farming as it ought to be—the broad, solid foundation stone of all social existence. They look upon farming as it is; crude, ill-informed and subjection to brute force, without knowledge to direct it.

But what does farming comprehend? It does not mean merely the production of so much wheat, and corn, and tobacco, and cotton, but it means how these products can be placed on the markets of the world in competition with the result of the labors of wide and diverse areas to the profit of the producer. Can the unlearned, the unlettered, the inexperienced farmer meet the conditions of what the rest of the world is do- It is a great and mementous rivalry The wheat of the United States comes in competition with that of Russia, India and Australia, The tobacco of the South has its rivals in Sumatra, Cuba and elsewhere. Cotton production is met by the opposition of India, Lrazil and Egypt. There is nothing in fact that these U. S. produce, that in the markets of the world there is not a rival production,—Asheville Citizen.

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I have tried other remedies with no good result. I also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Wonders will Never Cease.

From Webster's Weekly, dem.

The statement from Senator Vance that the abolition of the tax on tobacco "will not be of any material advantage to the people," proves proves that wonders will never cease. We would give a dollar for a photograph of "the red-legged grasshoppers" he carried around with him in his campaign of '76 against Judge Settle for Governor.

A Buffalo merchant has in his possession the great iron padlock which was used in locking the great gates of Fort George during the war of 1812. It weighs about five pounds.

Darbys Prophylatic Fluid.

Use it in every sick-room. Will keep the atmosphere pure and wholesome; removing all bad odors from any soure.

Will destroy all disease Germs, infection from all Fevers and all contagious diseases.

The eminent physician, J. Marion Sims, of New York, says: "I am convinced that Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a most valuable disinfectant."

To suffer and be pleasand is almost impossible for an adult, and quite so for a baby. When it is afflicted with colic, diarrhœa or other troublesome disorders use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cts.

When the indications are that a perfectly reliable medicine is needed to regulate the liver, to strengthen the stomach and renovate the system no one should hesitate to use Laxador.

STATE ITEMS

There are in North Carolina 250, 854 cotton spindles and 5,929 looms

Wilmington is working hard for the Encampment of the State Guard next summer.

Lieut. Winslow in his report to the Governor for the fiscal year ending November 30th, last, places the cost of the Oyster Survey at $11,494, 15.

A child was born in this State recently that has two grandmothers, four great grandmothers, and one great great grandmother, the latter in her 94th year of age.

The oldest Moravian settlement in the South was made Nov. 17th, 1753, at Old Town, afterwards called Wachovia, five miles North of Winston, in Forsythe county, by emigrants from Pennsylvania

Col. Duncan K. McRae, of Wilmington, died on the 13th inst., aged 69. He was an able lawyer and advocate. When he was only five years old he delivered the address of welcome to General La Fayette when he visited Fayetteville in 1825.

A large deposite of peculiar stone has been discovered at the base of Bear Mountain, half a mile from Taylorsville, that is likely to bring wealth to the county of Alexander. The stone is very soft when first taken from the quarry and polishes easily and beautifully. After exposure to the weather it becomes very hard.

The Jay Hawk Regulators, at Fishing Creek Factory, for purifying morals and regulating conduct, attended to one Lewis Battin some days ago. He came to the Factory several months ago and got employment He soon became enamored of Miss Nancy Kee, a young woman at the Factory, and a few weeks ago they were married. It soon became known that Battin had a wife and five children living at Rockingham. The Jay Hawks took the matter in hand and when dismissed, he left for parts unknown.

A Neat Social Device.

From the Griffin (Ga.) Sun.

A young man of this city who prides himself upon his popularity among the young women really deserves it, for he studies to please He carefully reads the society columns of the newspapers, looking for the names of young ladies from out of town who are visiting families where he has a calling acquaintance. When he finds such a name he goes to the newspaper office and looks over exchanges to find newspapers published in the town from where the visitor comes. Then he reads up on the local news of the place, gets familiar with the names of the citizens through the advertisements, and then supplied with information he calls upon the young woman and interests her much by his apparent familisrly of what is going on at her home.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. W. Albaugh & Son.

Wholesale Commission Merchants

FRESH FISH

Terrapin, Oysters, Game and Poultry.

No. 224 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Consignments solicited. Prompt returns our motto.

Reference—Citizen's National Bank.

THINK DEEPLY

When you are contemplating a purchase of anything in our line, no matter how small may be the amount involved.

ACT WISELY

By coming to look over our large and well assorted stock of all that is new and seasonable.

Decide Quickly

To buy of us. After seeing the prices and examining the quality of our goods you can't resist them. It is impossible to do better elsewhere.

NO BETTER VALUES

Can be found We get the choice of the best goods on the market and our command of ready cash to purchase with enables us to buy at

Prices Wonderfully Low

We are always ready to see you and show you our astonishing bargains.

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandlery. Lime, Etc., Etc.

Water Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the "Murphy place," situated on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing Fifty acres, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabeth City, N. C. or the undersigned at Steelton. Dauphin county Pa.

Feb. 1, '88. JOHN MURPHY.

C. T. Lanphear. A. W. Haff.

LANPHEAR & HAFF.

Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,

NEW YORK.

HINCHMAN SON & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers

FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,

7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

S. T. SKIDMORE,

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— IN ALL KINDS OF —

Fresh Fish.

142 & 144 BEEKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,

RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of many little fortunes. All is new.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

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PURELY VEGETABLE.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

No Household Should be Without It,

and, by being kept ready for immediate use, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

THERE IS BUT ONE

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

See that you get the genuine with red "Z" on front of Wrapper. Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, $1.00.

ESSENTIAL OILS

SASSAFRAS, PENNYROYAL, WINTERGREEN, SPEARMINT, &C.

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DODGE & OLCOTT,

86 & William Street New York

10-6m

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institute for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIORE.

18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed

Specialist in each department.

24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

FISH & GILL NETS.

—o—

We invite the special attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our (S), or broad S brand, as it is called by the Fishermen —of Flax Gilling Threads and Nets. This make and brand has given complete satisfaction for many years.

None are genuine without our name on each package. We guarantee its quality, We would refer to our "Fishermen's Brand" of Cotton Gillings, made only by us; a strong and cheap Twine, making the coming Net for Shad fishing. Send for sample.

These Twines have an established reputation. Call for these brands of your home merchant, or order of the

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO,

Home Office, 13 Commercial St., Boston; Branch Office 172 Fulton St., New York.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

28-2m

DUTCH NETS.

Dutch Nets manufactured from our Shepard Gold Medal Twines and supplied at short notice by the

American Net & Twine Co,

Home Office, 43 Commercial Street, Boston: New York Office, 172 Fulton St.

28-36

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County. Ellen Commander *vs* Henry Commander

The defendant will take notice, that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action against him for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, and the said defendant is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County, to be holden on the third Monday in March 1888, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint which is now filed in this cause.

Given at Elizabeth City, N. C, on this the 10th day of January, 1888.

J. P. OVERMAN,

GRIFFIN & TEMPLE, Clerk S. C.

Attorneys. 31 37

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engravings MAILED FREE. Address, P. O. Box 1819, N. Y.

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

Nos.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations..	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic....	.25
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10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.....	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Period.....	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria.....	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding.....	.50
18	Ophthalmy, or pain or weak Eyes..	.50

HOMEOPATHIC

19	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza.	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs..	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.....	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.....	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
27	Kidney Disease.....	.50
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges....	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker.....	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed....	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasm.....	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance..	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.

500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

THIS PAPER is on file at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized Agents.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

—o—o—

The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING —and— DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,

E LIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE

COMMISSION DEALER,

IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, Game, &c., In Season

No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market

FOOT OF DOCK STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

Elizabeth City, N C.

Mrs. L. G. Underwood. Prop'r.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel, It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

Mrs. UNDERWOOD spares no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for her patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best

Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the ourist, the invalid and home seeker.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON N. C.

—o—

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steamers

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L ROGERSON, Prop'r

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins. Whitehurst & Co.,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities,

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City N.C. FRED DAVIS

4-tf. Agent

H. HILGARTNER SONS

STEAM

Marble & Granite Works

MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore

BALTIMORE, MD.

—o—o—

J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N C

L. F. ZIEGLER. Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

RICHLY *REWARDED* are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and now are making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upward a day, who is willing to work. Either sex, old or young. Capital not needed. We start you Everything new. No special ability required. You, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS

ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED

MANUFACTURED BY

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.

AND FOR SALE BY

D. B. ADFORD & CO.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

GO! FOR THE CARS and the BOATS

COPPER'S HACK

makes regular connection will all trains and the Steamboats, promptly passing their arrival and departure. Baggage neither passengers nor baggage will be

LESS THAN ONE CENT A DAY

Secures 12 Complete NEW NOVELS, besides Essays, Short Stories, Sketches, Poems, etc. Each number is complete, and a volume in itself. One year's subscription makes a book of

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PAGES

Of the choicest works of the best American authors. Among the Complete Novels which have already appeared are: "Brueton's Bayou," "Miss Defarge," "Sinfire," "A Self-Made Man," "Kenyon's Wife," "Douglas Duane," "The Deserter," "The Whistling Buoy," "At Anchor," "A Land of Love," "The Red Mountain Mines," "Apple Seed and Brier Thorn," "The Terra Cotta Bust," "From the Banks," "Check and Counter Check," etc., etc. The subscription price of this "King of the Monthlies" is but $3.00 a year. Sample copy sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Address

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, PHILADELPHIA

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Office of Norfolk Southern Railroad Co., 74 Broadway, New York

February 1st, 1888.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company for the election of nine Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Thursday, March 1st, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will remain closed from. Febrary 20th until March 3rd.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. W. CORLIES, Secretary.

D. F. DONOVAN'S

FURNRITUE and CARPET

HOUSE,

142 CHURCH STREET

NORFOLK, VA.

—o—

New Mattings just Opening

NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AT PRICES TO ALL PARTIES

Hoand Shades, 2 yards long will spring roller and nickle pull, at 50 cents.

A FULL LINE OF

BED ROOM AND PARLOR SUITS ALWAYS ON HAND, AS WELL a Large Assortment of every Article in the

FURNITURE LINE.

Price List will be Furnished on Application.

SHAIR MATTRESSES & FEATHER-BEDS made to order. All other styles on hand and made to order at short notice

Our Stock of Rugs & Carpets is Complete

Give Us a Trial.

SAMUEL C PHILLIPS,

D. Manager

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles,
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

THOUSANDS OF THE BEST

$38 GOLD WATCH

EVER MADE ARE SELLING IN OUR

CO-OPERATIVE CLUBS.

THIS IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST CONVENIENT

And only co-operative System of selling watches. The watches are American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have, in addition, numerous patented improvements found in no other watch They are absolutely the only Dust and Dampproof Movements made in the World, and are jeweled throughout with GENUINE RUBIES. The Patent Stem Wind and Set is the strongest and simplest made. They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service, to any $75 Watch.

Our Co-operative Club System brings them within the reach of every one.

We want an active, responsible representative in EVERY CITY and TOWN.

Heavy profits guaranteed on limited investment.

Write for full particulars.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CLUB CO.

P. O. Box 928, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REFERENCES:

Keystone National Bank; The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co., or any Commercial Agency.

AGENCIES:

New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.
Chicago, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.	St. Louis, Mo.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Wilmington, Del.
Boston, Mass.	Denver, Col.	Etc., etc.

NORFOLK

STEAM DYE WORKS.

113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.

—o—

Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,

an. 27 6m. PROPRIETORS

For 1888 is better than ever, and should be in the hands of every person contemplating buying SEEDS, BULBS or PLANTS. It contains a Colored Plate, thousands of Illustrations, and nearly 150 pages, telling what to buy, and where to get it, and gives prices for honest goods. Price of GUIDE only 10 cents, including a Certificate good for 10 cents worth of Seeds.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester N. Y.

Wanted Agents to Sell the HISTORY of The BLACK PHALANX.

No competition. The first of its kind to record the services of the Negro Soldiers during the wars 1775, 1812, 1861-65. No library complete without it. Sells fast to Whites and Blacks. Big profits. Agents report 30 to 90 sales per week. Don't miss this chance to make money. Send for circulars and liberal terms, or $1.00 for outfit. Distance no hinderance, as all freights are paid. Mention paper.

AMERICAN PUB'G CO

Hartford, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago or St Louis.

KEEP

Your Boys

✻ WARM ✻

—o—

We never imitate, but originate. Our prices are *hard to beat*, as we al ways *believe in low prices* on all goods and now that the Holidays are over we feel all right, for we enjoyed them and must come right down to PLAIN FACTS.

Our stock is still the largest in the City. It must be disposed of before it is too late, and for the next THIR TY DAYS we will offer extraordinary bargains on all goods in our line by just putting the prices lower than ever before.

We still have a good many Winter Clothes left and will sell them now regardless of profit for they must be disposed of to make room for Spring Goods soon to come in, We are now offering nice Suits at very low figures just to clear our store of many odds and ends that were left over fr m our immense stock before Christmas.

We are now selling right down on Boys and Men's Suits, and to convince you, all you will have to do is to call and give our stock a careful look over. Our Overcoats have been going off very fast, but we have still a few more left which must be disposed of at some price; so I will now offer

Overcoats that were $5.00 for	$3.50
Overcoats that were 8.00 for	5.00
Overcoats that were 10.00 for	7.00
Overcoats that were 12.50 for	9.00
Overcoats that were 15.00 for	12.00
Overcoats that were 18.00 for	15.00

And so on through our immense stock, just to clear our stock of winter goods to be ready for Spring Goods soon to arrive.

We are still agent for Reed's fine Ladies' Shoes, which we will guarantee to give perfect satisfac ion to all who buy them. Each pair has the name of E. P. REED stamped on the bottom, and there is no other agent in Elizabeth City but **H. Weisel** for Reed's Shoes, and whoever sells you any other shoe and says they are as good only means to deceive you, as Reed's Ladies' Shoes are the best in the market. We have them in all sizes, widths and styles.

We also keep many other kinds of Shoes for Ladies, Men and Children, and can supply the public as cheap or cheaper than any one else in the City. We are now making closing sales on Men's heavy kip and cow hide Boots and will sell them now at very small profits to keep from carrying them over for another season, and to all in need, be sure and give our large stock of Boots and Shoes a good look over before buying By so doing you will secure a good bargain.

We have just marked our Ladies Dress Goods down and reduced our former prices, so now is the time to get a good Flannel or Trecot Dress very cheap, as we are determined to sell our goods cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. We have also a great many Cashmeres that we are anxious to dispose of very CHEAP rather than carry them over for another season, down the prices must go to close them out.

We have also put the knife into our Velvets, especially striped Velvets, that we are now selling regardless of profit. They must be sold, and to those who call early there is a good bargain waiting, for these goods that were formerly selling at $1 00 and $1 25 must now go for 80c and 90c, and so on through our full line of Dress Trimmings we will now offer some extraordinary bargains on.

We have just received from a Bankrupt sale in New York another line of New Market Cloaks, and they are very cheap at the prices we are offering them. These goods are well worth $8.00 and $10.00, but I bought them very low, and I can sell them from $5.00 to $7.00, and whoever secures one of these Cloaks will get a genuine good bargain I always believe in trying to make the "quick sixpence," and besides give all my friends a good chance to secure as many goods as possible for little money.

We have just received a line of Men's Tip Top White Unlaunderied Shirts, full reinforced bosom, which we are selling for the very small sum of 50c. They are good goods and cheap at 65c, but we bought them cheap and just put them down to 50c Call in and give them a look at.

H. WEISEL.

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St.,

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H. A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 2 P. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service n Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday Sch l at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. E. Dickson, P stor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7 P. M

☞ The outlook?—

☞ Will it be an early spring?

☞ Will our farmers make good crops?

☞ Are our fishermen going to have good catches?

☞ Who is wise enough to certainly foretell?

☞ Our saw mills are all kept very busy manufacturing lumber.

☞ The farmers are now at work, planting potatoes and preparing the ground for corn.

☞ The CAROLINIAN endorses the suggestion that the next Encampment of the State Guard be held at Nag's Head.

☞ The steamer "Thomas Newton" is now making semi-weekly trips via of the Dismal Swamp Canal between Elizabeth City and Norfolk.

☞ At the recent meeting of the Board of Education Prof. S. L. Sheep was reappointed Superintendent of the Normal School for this District. Let early, energetic and practical action be inaugurated to make it a success.

☞ The removal of the obstructions in upper Pasquotank River impeding free and open navigation between Elizabeth City and South Mills, would benefit both places. It has been agitated for several years. The time has arrived when concerted action can accomplish it

☞ The CAROLINIAN holds that teachers should not only be *live*, but they should be GROWING, and the growing should be vigorous. Too often young people that enter the work are so handled that they soon cease to grow, barely live, and not a few become "dead."

☞ A correspondent inquires, "What manufactories have you in Elizabeth City?" We answer: A cotton yarn net and twine factory; a cotton seed Oil mill; a bucket factory; two grist mills; four saw mills; three planing mills, and another building; two door, sash and blind factories; two cotton gins; two brick yards, and a wagon carriage and buggy factory.

☞ Hon. J. T. Patrick, State Commissioner of Immigration, spent Saturday here. He accompanied Commissioner Robinson. He is doing all he can to make his Department a practical benefit to the State. He informs us that he expects to accomplish more for Eastern Carolina thro' the Resorts he is establishing than in any other way.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN is sometimes asked why certain occurrences are not noticed. He answers, the fault is not his. He is no., cannot be ubiquitous, nor is he omniscient. It is his wish to chronicle every local happening, but many of these he can only find out from the parties most directly concerned. Let them kindly report and they will find no cause to complain.

☞ The demand for fish as food is continually on the increase. An intelligent dealer from New York told us the other day that it is nearly double what it was only a short while ago. Not only is it growing in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, but the demand from all the Western cities has largely increased. The Albemarle Fisheries of North Carolina furnish the first and best supplies.

☞ We were once inclined to feel sorry for boys obliged to make their own way in the world; but longer observation has shown us that the law of compensation makes them rather to be congratulated than pitied. If true to principle, they develope mental and moral fibre through their very difficulties, which their apparently more favored comrades fail to gain. Our first parents had their home of innocence and bliss in a garden, on a farm; the first murderer went out and builded a city.

☞ The most extensive and important manufacturing establishment in our town is S. S. Fowler's Cotton Factory. It is a hive of industry, giving employment to a good many people. Mr. Fowler makes block cotton, knitting cotton, carpet warp, sail twine, seine twine, netting for seines, cotton bats, etc. For all these it requires extensive and costly machinery, and some of it, especially that used in making netting, while operating, makes one almost conclude, on seeing the wonderful complication acting with such precision and accuracy, that it is a thing with brains. We spent some time there the other day, and we were deeply interested. Mr. Fowler is a man of business pluck, energy and enterprise. We wish we had a hundred more like him in Elixabeth City.

☞ Work is the best medicine.

☞ Exercise is its right hand man.

☞ Hard times do not trouble farmers who are out of debt.

☞ A clear conscience is two-thirds of of real happiness, and contentment is the other third.

☞ To "Inquirer" we reply that the West Point Academy was established in 1802

☞ One hundred and fifty six years ago to-day George Washington was born

☞ An exchange says: "Alcohol will clean silver." So it will, my boy, so it will—clean it all out.

☞ Try to look below the surface of things and, in many instances you will be agreeably surprised at the result.

☞ The successful farmer is the thorough farmer who understands farming principles and practically applies them.

☞ We refer those of our Fishermen patrons who have inquired for a reliable Baltimore Commission House to the card of E. W. Albaugh & Son, in this week's CAROLINIAN. They give good reference. Give them a trial.

☞ We have received the first number of *The Southern Protectionist*, a new paper just started at Carthage, Moore county, this State. It is edited and published by A. Y. Dockery. It is ably conducted, and has the true ring politically.

☞ The most expensive thing that can be bought is experience. The price, in hard cash, is without limit, and it frequently happens that a man spends all his money, with soul and body thrown in, before his course of experience is complete.

☞ We felt saddened to hear of the death of our old friend K. Kook of Norfolk, which occurred last week. We made his acquaintance years ago, when he was here on a visit, and we have since enjoyed the liberal hospitality of his home. He was genial, open-hearted and true in his friendship, and was held in high esteem by a large circle of acquaintenances. We tender our condolence to the bereaved family.

☞ Commissioner Robinson, in his address to the farmers on Saturday, spoke of the importance of manufactories and how they benefit farmers by supplying them with a home market. It was a point well made, and was, practically, an endorsement of the position of the CAROLINIAN on the subject. Factories are multiplying in our State, and wherever located the farmers reap a benefit. But suppose the free trade policy advocated by "Our Zeb," and by Cleveland, how long would this continue?

☞ To a question, "What is the reason that black is used as a mourning color?" we can only say there seems to be no special reason, except that in Europe and America death is regarded as a more sad and solemn thing than it is elsewhere, and black corresponds with the feelings of those stricken with grief. Almost all other colors have been used at different times and places as the emblem of mourning; the Romans and Spartans preferred white; and so do the Chinese of to-day; the Egyptians adopt yellow; the Turks violet; Africans brown, and the Pacific Islanders yellow.

☞ The habit of putting off until tomorrow what should be done to-day is the cause of much of the trouble and unhappiness which exists in many a household. Again, forgetfulness is a misfortune with which many are afflicted, and which is exceedingly troublesome both to yourselves and others. The publisher of the CAROLINIAN, on looking over his list, find the names of some good men who admit that the paper is valuable to them and that they do not want to do without it, yet "put off" or "forget" to forward their subscriptions at the right time. Let all of these be reminded by this article to *act at once.*

☞ As announced in our last issue, Commissioner of Agriculture Robinson met a number of farmers at the Court House on Saturday last and delivered an address, explaining the object of farmers' institutes and the purpose of experimental farms. The law requires that he shall visit every county in the State to organize the former and establish the latter on a scale to show and exemplify the best methods of work in every department of agriculture, and, as far as practicable, to provide for the examination of seeds, the use of the best implements, and other general information valuable to farmers. An institute was organized and an experimental farm selected. See proceedings in another column.

LOCAL MENTION.

This being a public holiday, the Postoffice and Bank will be closed to-day.—The hot beds are beginning to look green, and the early flowers are peeping out.—Mr. A. M. Kirk, of Curwinsville, Pa., spent a couple of days here last week. He is interested in a farm in this county.—Rev. Henry A. Skinner, the new Episcopal Rector, is making a very favorable impression.—Kramer Bro's new Planing Mill is up and enclosed.—Rev. P. H. Johnson, of Raleigh, delivered an able sermon in the Reform Club Room on Sunday morning, and another at the Baptist Church at night.—Miss Lydia Pailin is visiting friends at Hertford.—Fresh fish, especially herring, are getting plentiful in market now.—The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will hold a special meeting at the Reform Club Room on **Friday night.** There will be music, reading, recitations, etc. The public invited.—Charles C. Price jr., after a lingering illness, died on Sunday evening. Had he lived one week longer he would have been 38 years old.—We learn that Misses Mary and Annie Commander will leave in a few days for the home of their father, Miles Commander esq., at Greensboro, Alabama. They are both charming young ladies, are special favorites and will be very much missed.—We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Judge Pool is quite ill.—Corn was quoted at Norfolk yesterday at 58 cents.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

LITERARY NOTICES.

There are questions of importance before the American public on which Congress must soon act or appeal to sovereign people to adopt amendments to the Constitution which will meet the wants or enable the National Legislature to do so. One of these is the immigration question, and there is a timely article on the subject in FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY for March. An illustrated sketch of the late Lady Brassey and her life on the yacht "Sunbeam" will be appreciated by all who enjoyed her charming books. "Three Typical Americans"—David Crockett, Ben Hardin and Thomas Carwin—gave Mr. McCann a theme which he treats admirably. "A Finished City," what the people of Annapolis call the Maryland capital, and its quaint old homes and ways and by-ways, are cleverly depicted. There is, too, a bright sketch of Hindoo women, by a lady who lived among them, and writes what she knows by personal experience. We find a bit of adventure in the sketch "In the Tracks of the American Lion." "Dolls and Dollmakers" is a curious treatise that will interest the young and amuse their elders. The article on a Lump of Sugar treats the subject in a popularly scientific manner that cannot fail to interest. The stories, adventures and minor sketches will attract readers, old and young. In every point of view, this is a most enjoyable number of the most successful of our American magazines.

Farmers' Institute and Experimental Farm.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of farmers of Pasquotank county was held in the Court House at Elizabeth City, on Saturday, February 18th, 1888.

After an address by Hon. John Robinson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, explaining the object of a Farmers' Institute and the purposes of an Experimental Farm, on motion, James M. Weeks, of Salem, was called to the chair, and Mark R. Gregory, of Mt. Hermon, appointed Secretary. A committee on permanent organization was appointed and reported the following: President: Jos R. Etheridge; Vice Presidents: W. J. Williams, D. J. Smithson, J. L. Sawyer, John S. Morris, Jeptha N Winslow and James M. Weeks; Secretary: Ja's S. Cartwright; Treasurer: F. F. Cohoon; Executive Committee: Mark S. Sawyer, Elliot Whitehurst, W. W. Kennedy, Mark G. Gregory, John B. Cartwright and T. E. Palmer; Superintendent of Experimental Farm: E. F. Lamb, Superintendent of Local Development C. C. Pool; Directors: O. F. Baxter, C. W. Hollowell and Rufus Scott.

THE DISTRICT.

CHAPANOKE. There will be an Oyster Supper at Mr. Miles Overman's on the 29th. The girls are invited to take their purses as well as the boys, as there is something to be voted on for the latter.

C. Lassiter, of Potecasi, Hertford county, died last week, aged 70.

Adam Bray, of Shiloh, died on the 11th inst., aged 73 years.

J. S. Tripp, of Robersonville, has made an assignment. Liabilities $2,000.

J. E. Spencer, of Lake Landing, has made an assignment. Liabilities $4,500; assets $1,100.

At the recent Methodist revival at Edenton, 25 additions were made to the roll of church membership.

Mr. John Towe was married to Miss Clara Hobbs, of Belvidere township, Perquimans county, on the 9th.

It is stated that the case of W. A. Potts, convicted for murder in Beaufort county, and appealed to the Supreme Court, will not be heard until near the close of the term.

The Edenton Fisherman & Farmer says a party from Philadelphia has bought the Page mill property near the Railroad depot, upon which they propose putting up a barrel, box, bracket, door and sash factory.

On Friday last Commissioner of Agriculture Robinson organized a Farmers' Institute at Camden Court House. John Upton was appointed Superintendent of the Experimental Farm.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga. says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always.

Sold by Wood & Wadsworth.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

The Reform Club held a very interesting meeting Sunday P. M. 19th inst. Mr. S. S. Fowler read a very impressive essay, warning young ladies of the danger of marrying for Worldly Success, instead of Moral Character. The mental struggle was well rendered of the delicate minded, pure hearted daughter of a Christian family, against marrying the vile though wealthy Lothario; her final consent, and her ultimate fate,—to which "the gold ring on her left hand, is only the first link that begins her chain of bondage." Her life was described as a gilded misery, a splendid death! Not because of Lothario's riches, but because of his sins.

"These men must be driven from pure homes. They are not fit to mate with the noble pure hearted women to whom they aspire."

This cause rests with women to achieve. It rests with women to refuse recognition to Lothario, as they do to Messalina. It rests with women to choose between a marriage for Worldly Success or for Moral Character. Alas! says Cousin Eveleen, A Girl is easily deceived; easily flattered that to her is given a special mission—a mission always dear to woman's nature—the mission of saving the soul of the man who tells the sweet old story over again with the girl herself for the heroine! But let us help to spread the good word of warning and say, O, Girls, never expect to redeem a lover of the wine cup. Lazurus was raised from the dead, and they tell us miracles have not ceased—but they will not do to depend on!

Rev. Mr. Johnson of Raleigh, delivered the closing address. His words were those of encouragement to the earnest workers in the Temperance Cause. He said to keep on trying; that popular feeling was a great thing to have gained, and worth trying for,—"And if we cannot kill the old Giant we can hack him to pieces, or strangle him, and get rid of him at last."

The choir sung sweetly; good voices and good music, and worth going to listen to of themselves alone. There was a good attendance but we wished that more were there. Everybody ought to go.

Rev. Mr. Whitley announced at the close of the service that the W. C. T. U. would hold a special meeting on next Friday evening beginning at half past seven.

"All who wear the red ribbon are cordially invited," said the reverend gentleman. "All who want to wear it, and all all who ought to." Cousin Eveleen was asked to give notice of this festal occasion, and is really glad to avail herself of Rev. Mr. Whitley's witty and winsome words of invitation.

The Band of Hope will also be there to help their mothers and big sisters entertain their friends and brothers of the Reform Club, so there is no excuse for staying at home. Ladies, and Gentlemen, and Children, come!

Our National President Miss Willard desires to have all local unions unite in a week of prayer from March 18th to March 25th. Further notice will be given regarding this. Prayers to God, and Petitions to men—these are our weapons. O let us keep them bright and shining and never weary of well doing.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF FEB'Y 15.

To Enigma by E. M.—The Carnival.

DECAPITATIONS.

By M.

No. 1. Behead a farmers implement and leave an article of clothing.

No. 2. Behead an unbecoming signal and leave an important factor in the world's civilization.

No, 3. Behead an elevation of land and leave poor health.

ENIGMA

By Fannie.

I am composed of 13 letters.

My 4 7 9 5 name of an ancient city, still of great renown.
My 10 7 9 5 1 a wonderful star.
My 13 11 12 5 the color of hope.
My 13 3 6 7 8 5 is right ahead.
My 9 3 8 5 French for mother.
My 3 10 10 3 2 7 9 7 name of a celebrated painting.
My whole is one of the best institutions of this city,

It is said that a great many Englishmen are visiting this country this season. I asked Jinks what they came for. He said he supposed "to marry soft-pated millionaire women, to talk the fellows out of their money, who want to be fooled, and to lay in a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

"The greatest cure on earth for pain, Salvation Oil; take up the strain.

—Bill heads, Letter heads, cards, Posters, etc., neat and cheaply printed at the CAROLINIAN Office. Call and see.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay, quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH

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Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you. Cough at once. Price only 25 Cts. a bottle

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NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 18, TAKES EFFECT OCT 3, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12,30 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 2:30 P. M.

Edenton Accomodation, daily except on Sunday leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives 8,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steam. boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong, Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Sounds to Washington and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherin Rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. E. KING, General Manager.

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Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

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The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 10½ breadth of beam

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 11 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

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And they will not trouble you if you will come and trade with us.

We Know How To Meet

Your wants and make our prices suit the times.

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Has no chance of scaring us. Goods well bought are half sold.

We Have Bought Well

And now we ask you to give us a call and look over our stock

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

HATS, CARPETS, ETC.

When you have looked it over carefully and inquired the prices, you will say that

We Can Sell Well!

This is not buster. It is solemn truth. Our prices are lowest in the land, and the quality is higher than the highest...

Save Your Dollars

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MOSES WEISEL,

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FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

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Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 4 yards wide.

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Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Cloak and Clothing Department, where you can get Ladies and Childrens Cloaks & Wraps from Plush Cloaks at $20, down to $3.50.

FOWLER & CO. have 1300 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, but every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

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Terms cash $2.00 per month strictly in advance. No extras. Popular Course of three months.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Action at Washington Upon Two Matters of Interest.

British Fisheries Treaty Signed--The Senate Passes the Blair Bill.

The labors of the American Commissioners and the English "Negotiators" have come to an end, and shortly after 7 o'clock Wednesday evening the Fisheries Treaty, which is the outcome of the deliberations of three months, was formally signed by the high contracting parties on behalf of England and the United States.

From the first meeting of the commission, says a Washington special to the New York *World*, both parties have realized the importance of the question as to whether the "touch and trade" privilege would be extended to American vessels, a privilege now fully enjoyed by vessels of other nations in our ports. The American fishermen have demanded the twofold right of purchasing stores and supplies and of selling cargoes to whoever might desire to purchase. The opposition to this concession, if it could be called a concession, has proceeded from the very first from Sir Charles Tupper. Though Minister West and Mr. Chamberlain frankly admitted the justice of this demand on the part of the United States, it required many protracted conferences and a deal of earnest argument on the part of his colleagues to finally induce Sir Charles to change his view of the subject. He finally gave in, however, and under the terms of the treaty the privileges enjoyed by American and Canadian fishers will be entirely reciprocal.

The English Commissioners made a strong fight from the start for the preservation from invasion by foreign fishermen of the waters imbraced in the three-mile limit, but hardly hoped that they would be successful in securing a full concession from the United States, giving up all claim to the privilege of fishing in these waters. They were greatly surprised, however, to find that when the point was finally reached the American Commissioners were not inclined to press the matter. For diplomatic reasons the Americans sedulously refrained from explaining the fact that the Eastern fishermen considered the fishing in deep water far more profitable than that of the Shoals, within the limit.

In consideration of the "touch and trade" privilege the English Commissioners stipulated that a license should be exacted from American vessels trading in Canadian ports. This license is to be adjusted to the form of a tonnage tax, and this feature, it is agreed, will be abolished upon the placing of fish on the free list of the United States.

Notwithstanding the reports with regard to the consideration of the Behring Sea controversy, the Alaska boundary question and the exchange of imports, none of these subjects received any attention at the hands of the Commissioners, nor do they figure at all in the provisions of the treaty.

It is understood that either Sir John McDonald or Sir Charles Tupper will present the treaty to the Canadian Parliament. The signatures of the entire commission were appended to the treaty. Secretary Bayard, Mr. Putnam and Prof. Angell signing under each other in the order given, and Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Lionel Sackville West and Sir Charles Tupper placing their signatures opposite those of their American colleagues.

The Blair Bill Passes the Senate.

The Blair Educational bill has passed the United States Senate by 39 yeas to 22 nays.

Twenty three Republicans and sixteen Democrats voted for the bill; eleven Republicans and seventeen Democrats voted against it.

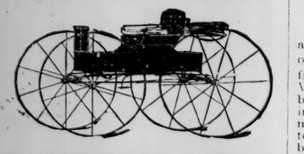
The bill appropriates annually for eight years the following sums, "to be expended to secure the benefits of common school education to all the children of the school age living in the United States:" First year, $7,000,000; second year, $10,000,000; third year, $15,000,000; fourth year, $13,000,000; fifth year, $11,000,000; sixth year, $9,000,000; seventh year, $7,000,000; eighth year, $5,000,000. The money is to be divided among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, in proportion to illiteracy—the computation to be made according to the census of 1880 and afterwards 1890. There are to be separate schools for white and colored children.

No State or Territory is to receive money under the act unless the Governor shall have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a statement showing the common school system in force in the State, the amount of money expended during the preceding school year for the support of common schools, the number of white and colored children between the ages of ten and twenty one, the number of schools in operation, the average attendance of scholars, etc. No amount is to be paid to any State or Territory in any year greater than the amount expended in such year for common schools in the preceding year for the maintenance of common schools. No part of the fund is to be used for the erection or rent of any school-buildings, but an additional fund of $2,000,000 is to be allotted in the first year to school houses (either for construction or rent) in such sparsely populated districts—not more than $150,000 for each building.

From the Senate the bill now goes to the House.

SAYERS & SCOVILL

VEHICLES.



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First Premium and Gold Medal at New Orleans Exposition, 1886.

Thousands rode in it at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, 1884-5, at Louisville Exposition, Ky., 1885, and pronounced it the best in the world; also at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, 1886, and received the highest honors.

This Cart rides as easy as any Buggy, and is positively free from Horse Motion.

Has two cranks to move in unison with the horse's step, and always keeps the body in a horizontal line.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We will sell you a Geneseo on TEN DAYS TRIAL and guarantee it to ride as easy and to be as FREE FROM HORSE MOTION as any buggy. If not just as represented, return to us at our expense.

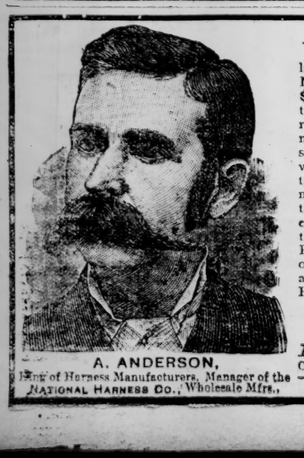
STOOD THE TEST FOR OVER TWO YEARS.

Send for Circulars & Testimonials.

AGENTS WANTED in every Town not already taken.

D. F. SARGENT & SON,

Patentees, Geneseo, Ill.



A. ANDERSON,

Head of Harness Manufacturers, Manager of the NATIONAL HARNESS CO., Wholesale Mfrs.,

Every word we say we can stand by.

DEAR SIR: Do you want to see the latest WONDER of '87. ANSWER TODAY. A $35 Single Harness reduced to $25. The finest Harness MADE for the money. Handsome nickel or imitation rubber gold finish mountings. HAND made from oak stock, unsurpassed for style and durability. If you will allow us we will send you a sample for your inspection to show you what progress we have made by making a SPECIALTY and getting out over 800 setts each month. You can keep the sample at only $20, $5 less than price here or return at OUR EXPENSE. Can we make a more liberal offer? We shall expect to hear from you at once saying YES send on your Harness. Folded or single strap style.

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Wholesale Manufacturers,

14 to 24 Wells St. Buffalo, N.Y.

Collar and Hames, $2 Extra. No Breast Collar

Double Style for two horses, Price, $6.00.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

26TH DAY.—The following petitions and memorials were introduced: To place on the free list books printed in a foreign language; To amend the Patent laws in relation to innocent buyers of patent articles; To remove the duty on all medicines, medical and surgical instruments; For the forfeiture of the Marquette, Superior, and Ontonagon Railroad Land Grant in Michigan. A bill was passed appropriating $15,000 for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia; A bill to provide for the erection of Public Buildings by contract to the lowest bidder; ....A bill was placed on the calendar increasing the pensions of those who have lost a limb, two limbs or both eyes....An appropriation was asked of $200,000 to erect a Government Record Building....The inquiry into the alleged inefficiency of the mail service in the West was taken up, and after discussion was laid aside....$350,000 was appropriated for the extension of the public building at Newark, N. J. ...Mr. Morgan offered a resolution (which was laid over) instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether Congress had power to enact laws to prohibit, within the States, the adulteration of food.

27TH DAY.—Mr. Plumb made a lengthy argument for an inquiry into the inefficiency of the mail service. The following bills were reported: Authorizing the Secretary of War to convey to the city of Austin, Texas, a tract of land for educational purposes; To authorize the sale of mineral lands to aliens....A bill was introduced to compensate female nurses for services during the war....A bill was presented to prohibit the selling or giving of tobacco in any form to persons under sixteen years of age residing in the District of Columbia.

28TH DAY—A petition was presented from certain residents of Dakota, asking the admission of that Territory as a State....The following bills were reported: To reward Esquimaux on the Asiatic coast in the Arctic regions for kindness to shipwrecked sailors; to provide for an international conference to secure greater safety at sea for property and life; to amend laws so that Notaries public can administer oaths....The Blair Educational Bill was passed by a vote of 39 to 22.

29TH DAY.—The resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary of War to furnish a list of persons to whom copies of the "Record of the Rebellion" are to be issued....The expediency of abolishing secret sessions of the Senate was discussed by Messrs. Teller, Hawley and Plumb....108 private pension bills were passed ....A bill was introduced authorizing the clearing of the bulge of the G. A. R. $500,000 was appropriated to erect a lighthouse at Diamond Shoals, off Cape Hatteras, N. C....The resolution for an inquiry into the cause of the inefficiency of the mail service was agreed to.

House Proceedings.

26TH DAY.—Consent was asked for consideration of the bill giving a right-of-way through the Indian Territory to the Choctaw Coal and Iron Railroad, which was granted. The resolution to inquire into the alleged inefficiency of the Western mail service, was reported favorably and discussed at great length....Four bills relating to the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia, were referred to the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic Committee, by a vote of 116 to 20....A bill was reported favorably to create an Arbitration Board, to settle the differences between the United States and Texas concerning No Man's Land.....The House begun consideration of the private calendar.

29TH DAY.—The following bills and resolutions were introduced: Authorizing the election of a delegate from the Indian Territory to Congress; Permitting farmers and producers of tobacco to sell leaf tobacco in any quantity to unlicensed dealers; For the appointment of apprentices in mechanical branches in United States navy yards; To prohibit fictitious and gambling transactions in articles produced by American farming industry....The bill to prohibit the advertisement of any lottery scheme or other game of chance in the District of Columbia was taken up and discussed by Mr. Cummings, who said it was an abridgement of the freedom of the press. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary....A bill was passed prohibiting pool-selling in Washington at the Racing Association.

31ST DAY.—A resolution was reported assigning the second and fourth Mondays in each month for consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia....The Secretary of War sent a communication in response to the resolution asking for information relative to war records, which was referred....A joint resolution was passed appropriating $62,500 to print 25,000 copies of an executive document relating to cattle and dairy products....A bill was introduced to refund to New York City $2,292,675, the amount she contributed to the Union Defence Fund during the war....Mr. Mills introduced a bill providing for the use of the surplus in purchasing Government bonds.

1ST DAY.—A bill was passed creating a Board of Arbitration to settle the controversy between the United States and Texas respecting certain territory lying between the north and south fork of Red River....The Comm ttee on Commerce reported a bill for the construction of a revenue cutter for use at Charleston, S. C. to the Committee of the Whole....Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, from the same Committee, reported a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases and to establish a Bureau of Public Health. Committee of the Whole.

3D DAY.—The item in the Urgency Deficiency bill appropriating $100,000 to make the dry dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard 100 feet longer, provoked a long discussion on the subject of a revision of the tariff, which occupied almost the entire session....The Senate amendment to the House bill providing for the appointment of eleven Division Railway Mail Superintendents was concurred in....An evening session was held for the discussion of the Anderson Pacific Railway Telegraph bill.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BISMARCK is said to be worth $10 000,000.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, once kept a country grocery store.

THE Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, has been promoted to the rank of Admiral.

THE salary of Governor Luce, of Michigan, is $1,000 a year. He grooms his own horse.

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, the Librarian of Congress, is said to carry the titles of 500,000 volumes in his head.

MRS. AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON, the noted novelist, has a collection of geraniums which is said to be the finest in the world

MAD King Otto of Bavaria has become suspicious of his attendants, refuses to eat or drink, and is reported to be dying fast.

THE German Crown Prince, next to the Emperor, has the largest number of decorations in Germany, namely seventy-four.

"OUIDA," who is sixty years of age, wears her yellow hair flying loose, and light colored dresses. She is engaged on a new novel.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, the English Statesman, is a social lion at Washington and is said to be industriously courting the daughter of Secretary Endicott.

IT is related of Judge Clementson, of Lancaster, Wis., now a candidate for re-election, that in order to save time and oblige the lawyers he once held court on a railroad train.

MRS. REID, widow of Mayne Reid, the novelist, is engaged in writing her husband's life, and is searching for information of his life and adventures both before and after the Mexican War.

IT is stated that the great-granddaughter of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame, is seeking admission, at the age of seventy-four, to an old ladies' home in Washington, and needs $100 to pay the entrance fee.

MRS. QUINCY A. SHAW, of Boston, daughter of Professor Agassiz, has for eight years supported free kindergartens in the poorest quarters of Boston and Cambridge at a personal expense of as much as $50,000 a year.

THE monument for General Toombs, of Georgia, that has been shipped from Italy, is the third monument that has been built. The first was lost at sea. A bed of crystals was found in the second after all had been completed except the base-rock.

ROBERT SMALLS, who was the last of the colored race to retire from membership of the House of Representatives, is pushing his claim for a pension on account of his capture of the steamboat Planter, in Charleston Harbor, and its delivery to Union officers.

COLONEL GEORGE L. PERKINS, Treasurer of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, is the oldest railroad official in the United States, and probably in the world. He is ninety-nine years old, is six feet two inches in height, and stands as straight as many men of thirty.

THE Duke of Westminster is reported to have a larger income than any other subject of Great Britain. He owns row upon row of tenement houses and possesses many square miles of farming land. He receives $50 a minute the year round, or $3,000 an hour, or $72,000 a day.

MRS. SECRETARY VILAS has never recovered from the nervous shock resulting from witnessing the sudden death of Judge Ellett at the President's reception at Memphis. There has been little or no improvement since the first attack, and her physician and friends are becoming alarmed.

COLONEL MARSHALL MCDONALD, recently appointed United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, was born at Romney, Virginia, in 1835. In 1854 he was a student of natural history under Professor Baird at the Smithsonian Institution, and graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1861.

MISS FLORENCE E. KALLOCK, pastor of the Eaglewood (Illinois) Universalist Church, has just celebrated the twelfth anniversary of her entrance into ministerial work. Miss Kallock is forty years old and is a graduate of the Madison (Wisconsin) Normal School and of the Theological School in Rochester.

CHARLES BATCHELDER, of St. Paul, Minn., the young artist whose design for a monument to commemorate the Haymarket riot has been accepted as the best of many sent in, is a native of Chicago. He was formerly a shorthand writer in the Venice of the West, but since he took up his residence in St. Paul has been coming to the front as a designer possessing originality and power.

THE New York *Commercial Bulletin* says that the January fire loss reached the unusual aggregate of $16,040,000. The loss for the same month last year was $11,500,000.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A Heavy Derrick Falls Upon a Brooklyn Street Car.

Several Persons Killed and Many More Badly Hurt.

The Union Elevated Railroad of Brooklyn was the scene of a terrible accident at a point in Broadway, at 9:45 o'clock the other morning. The steam hoisting apparatus which is used to lift the heavy iron girders of the new road fell upon a Reid avenue horse car that was passing underneath, instantly killing three men and seriously wounding fifteen others, one of whom died a few hours later.

The whole reserve ambulance corps and the off platoon from the Thirteenth precinct station were immediately sent to the scene. All of the available men from the neighboring fire department stations were also ordered out. The work of clearing away the debris was immediately begun by the force thus collected, and a number of the bodies were quickly extricated from the wreck of the car. The instantly killed were: Charles Kirschner, 30 years of age; Patrick Clark, employed by the Elevated Railroad Company, and Thomas Thompson, who was driving the car in the place of Michael McAuley, who had laid off for the day. Thomas Menton, twenty-seven years old, had his skull fractured, and died during the afternoon.

John Schaefer, of No. 629 East Ninth street, New York, superintendent of the hoisting and placing of the iron work, was arrested soon after the accident by the Brooklyn police and he was taken to the Thirteenth precinct station.

This is the second accident of this kind that has happened to this road within the last two months. A similar accident happened about seven weeks ago on Flatbush avenue.

An eye-witness described the scene of the accident as follows: "I was standing on Broadway, about opposite No. 630. A Reid avenue car passed through the street. There were two horses attached to it. A truck, with one horse attached, was moving slowly along the street. As the street car got opposite No. 640 Broadway I heard a terrible rumbling and crashing sound, as if the entire Elevated structure was giving way. A bolt fastening the girder had broken, the two uprights not being braced were pressed apart by the weight of the engine and the apparatus on top of them, and the entire flooring, with the engine and four stringers, fell with a crash upon the car. The two car horses and the truck horse were instantly killed. One car was crushed like an eggshell and the shrieks and cries of agony from those who were in it were terrible to hear. The confusion was so great for a time it was almost impossible to do anything, and the poor people were wedged under the debris for what seemed an age before anything could be done to relieve them."

The crowd which gathered at once about the scene of the accident was wildly excited. Ambulance after ambulance appeared until every hospital in Brooklyn was represented. Police arrived on foot and in patrol wagons. It was necessary to increase their force as rapidly as possible in order to keep back the crowd. Mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers and friends of the employes of both the elevated and surface roads began to arrive almost as soon as the accident occurred. All was confusion. The police could tell them little or nothing; the officers of the road still less. As fast as the injured were removed from the debris they were taken in charge by the ambulance surgeons. Many were taken to St. Catherine's hospital, which is only about ten blocks from the scene of the disaster. Some were so slightly injured that they had their wounds dressed in neighboring houses and left immediately for their homes.

MERRY KING CARNIVAL.

Gorgeous Revival in Memphis of Mardi Gras Festivities.

The King of the Carnival has held reign in Memphis, Tenn., for several days, beginning Monday noon, when the keys of the city were surrendered amid great pomp. Gov. Robert L. Taylor took part in the ceremonies. Tuesday night, at Gayoso Hotel, the King's ball was attended by over 1,500 invited guests. The streets were crowded with spectators from adjoining towns and cities, and hundreds of maskers paraded through the principal thoroughfares. At 8 o'clock at night the Sphinx pageant moved along Main street amid a blaze of fire, the subjects being scenes from Shakespeare's plays—fourteen in number. It is estimated that 40,000 people lined the route of march. At the theatre, after the pageant of the Sphinx had disappeared, Mystic Memphi appeared in tableaux presenting scenes which led to the Trojan war. After the tableaux, Memphi executed a series of Egyptian maiden figures—fourteen in number—followed. Four public balls were in full blast and the revival of Mardi Gras in Memphis was a success.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

FOUR men were blown to atoms and fifteen were injured by the explosion of a building connected with the Dupont Powder Works, twenty miles from Wilkesbarre, Penn.

CHARLES FOGLE, a prosperous farmer living near Westminster, Md., was so chagrined at being swindled twice by bunco men that he killed himself.

CLARENCE S. BOWEN and wife, of Greenfield, Mass., rendered desperate by abject poverty, killed themselves in the presence of their four little children.

EDWIN H. BENTON, of Guilford, Conn., a bachelor worth $25,000, blew his head off with a shot gun.

DR. W. E. THORNTON, a druggist of Baltimore, Md., slipped on the ice while ringing a door-bell and broke his neck.

WILLIAM PRESTON, of New York City, a cigar maker, was found dead in a chair, with a bullet hole in his temple and a revolver tightly clasped in his hand.

JAMES ALBERT, of Philadelphia, was the winner in the International six-days-go-as-you-please race held in Madison Square Garden, New York city. He succeeded in breaking the record of 610 miles, his score being close upon 621 miles. D. Herty was second with a score of 582, Querrero third with 564, Hart fourth with 546, and Golden fifth with 538 miles, all of whom came in for a share of the gate money.

IN an affray among Hungarians at Mount Pleasant, Penn., two men were shot, one fatally. When Constable Staaffer sought to arrest the offenders he was set upon, badly cut and carried home unconscious.

THE Town Hospital at St. Albans, Vermont, was destroyed by fire, and two patients —Charles Chandler, a paralytic, and Susan Gates, eighty-three years old—were suffocated in bed, being unable to help themselves.

A HEAVILY loaded cattle train was brought to a sudden stop by a broken axle in Stroudsburg, Penn., and 400 cattle were instantly killed.

CHESTER EVEY killed his daughter, aged seventeen, at Altoona, Penn., and then committed suicide.

A DOUBLE explosion in the Wyoming colliery at Wilkesbarre, Penn., killed two miners and severely burned three others.

TWENTY-ONE families were evicted in New York city, from the tenement houses of Jacoby & Bookman, manufacturers of cigars, who took this method of forcing their striking workmen to return to work.

South and West.

THE boiler of a traction engine on a farm near Wabash, Ind., exploded, resulting in the death of two prominent farmers and the wounding of three workmen.

JUDGE BARR, of United States Court, in Louisville, Ky., has issued a writ of habeas corpus ordering the Hatfields—desperadoes connected with the McCoy-Hatfield feud, who were kidnapped from West Virginia—brought into his court.

AN accidental blow from a pick caused a lot of nitro-glycerine cartridges to explode at Bellevue, Ohio, and two workmen were killed.

PATRICK J. HART was hanged at Helena, Montana Territory, for murdering a miner.

JOHN BUTTERY, of Mechanicsburg, Ind., seriously wounded his stepsister, killed her lover and then committed suicide.

IN Marion county, S. C., a large eagle swooped down and attacked Mrs. Berry, a lady seventy-five years old, and fatally injured her.

FIRE at Ironton, Ohio, destroyed a vast amount of valuable property, causing a loss of over $100,000.

LEVI HOGGE, of Lilly, Ky., shot his brother through the heart because he refused to trade pantaloons with him.

MRS. SUMMERVILLE, of Parkersburg, W. Va., dropped dead suddenly, and her daughter was so affected by the sight that she, too, fell to the floor and died in a few minutes.

PETER GEORGE, of Peoria, Ill., a crippled Union soldier, was unsuccessful in an attempt to get a pension and disappointment drove him to suicide.

RUTH WOODALL, of Jones county, Ga., mixed poison with water and made her two daughters drink a portion. She swallowed what was left. The mother and older daughter died instantly, but a physician saved the younger child.

GOVERNOR WILSON, of West Virginia, has made requisition on the Governor of Kentuck for twenty-three members of the warring Hatfield-McCoy factions.

WILLIAM KELLY, inventor of what is known as the "Bessemer steel process" died recently in Louisville, Ky., at the age of seventy-eight.

D. C. HILL, Treasurer of Panola county, Texas, was killed in his office at Carthage, his head being cut off and his safe robbed of $6,000.

AN overladen skiff was swamped near New Orleans, on the Mississippi River, and seven shrimp fishers who were at work in it were drowned.

AN colored woman of Grant parish, La., by mistake put rat poison in a dish of cabbage. Her family, consisting of herself, her daughter Grace, two grandchildren and another child named Nelson partook freely of the cabbage. In a few hours all were in violent convulsions. The grandmother, mother and one child soon died. The other two children lingered until next day, when they also died.

ARCHBISHOP JEAN BAPTISTE LARNY, of the Catholic Church, died at his home at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in his seventy-fourth year.

IN a riot at Pinckneyville, Tenn., Reuben Field was killed by a boy named Smithers.

STEPHEN N. WILSON, a colored editor of St. Louis, Mo., killed in a quarrel a saloon-keeper named Archie Irwin.

BRIGHT CORNETT, who has led all the recent Texas train robberies, was killed by Alfred Allee on his ranch in Frio County, Texas.

Washington.

DEAN F. CURRIS, of Albion, N. Y., has been appointed Consul at Yarmouth, N. S., to succeed William H. Robertson, who will go to Fort Hope, Canada.

THE board of naval officers appointed to examine, and test the practicability of the eight-inch pneumatic dynamite gun, has submitted a very favorable report and urged the Secretary of the Navy to adopt it into the service.

THE House Committee on Territories has decided to report favorably an omnibus bill to admit four new States, namely: Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico.

BARON VON ALVENSLEBEN, German Minister to this country, has been promoted to the Court of Brussels.

THE President has appointed ex-Judge Alexander McCue, of Brooklyn, Sub-Treasurer at New York City, vice Charles J. Canda, resigned.

MRS. CLEVELAND made a hasty journey to New York, in order to say farewell to her mother, Mrs. Folsom, who went to Europe by the steamer City of Chicago.

MR. BLAINE'S lettter withdrawing as a candidate for the Presidential nomination has been the leading topic of discussion among the Washington politicians.

THE President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Fernando J. Moreno, of Florida, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

THE House Judiciary Committee agreed to favorably report without amendment the constitutional amendment of Mr. Hoar to change the time for inauguration to April 30, and to extend the Presidential term to that date.

THE Secretary of State has directed the establishment of a United States Consular Agency at Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island, for the benefit of American commerce, which is growing in that vicinity.

THE Senate has confirmed the nomination of B. F. Wade to be Marshal of Northern Ohio and Alexander McCue to be Assistant Treasurer at New York.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House estimates for a deficiency appropriation of $50,000 for the support of United States prisoners during this fiscal year.

Foreign.

MAJOR TEMPLAR, a prominent British officer, has been arrested by the Inspector General of Fortifications upon the charg of divulging state secrets to foreign powers

MESSRS. GILHOOLY and Fyne, Irish members of the British Parliament, were arrested on the threshold of the House of Commons and hurried off to Waterford jail, bail being refused them.

SMALL-POX in its most malignant form is raging in Cuba, and thousands have died from the disease.

EX-MAYOR of Dublin, Sullivan, who has just been released from prison, was given a grand reception in London, more than forty thousand turning out to do him honor.

THE Russian Ambassador, in an interview lasting an hour with Prince Bismarck, expressed the Czar's high appreciation of the Prince's recent speech in the Reichstag.

A MOB in Guayaquil, Equador, surrounded the house of the Bishop, crying: "Down with the Priests," and a battle with stones followed, in which several persons were killed and quite a number injured.

THE Mayor of Cork, Ireland, has been convicted of the charge of assaulting a police sergeant at a plan of campaign meeting, and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment without hard labor.

THE trouble at the Sing Sing (N. Y.) State Prison is over for the present. The Assembly has concurred in the $250,000 appropriation by the Senate, and work has been resumed in the shoe and stove works. The 1,000 convicts employed in these industries, who were forced into an involuntary strike, rejoiced at the news when it reached them.

Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue, tumor-like form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. Equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sent by mail for 50 cts. Also sold by druggists.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia.

"Feeling languid and dizzy, having no appetite and no ambition to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla; with the best results. As a health invigorator and medicine for general debility I think it superior to anything else."—A. A. RIKER, Albany St., Utica, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef, good to prime	7¾	@	8¼
Calves, common to prime	5½	@	8½
Sheep	4½	@	6¾
Lambs	6¼	@	7¾
Hogs—Live	5 50	@	5 90
Dressed	7½	@	8¼
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 40	@	4 75
West. good to choice	2 90	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	89	@	89¼
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	58¾	@	60¾
Oats—White State	39	@	40
Mixed Western	38½	@	41
Hay—Med. to prime	85	@	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	1 00	@	1 05
Lard—City Steam	7 92	@	7 93
Butter—State Creamery	33	@	34
Dairy	20	@	26
West. Im. Creamery	20	@	24
Factory	14	@	23
Cheese—State Factory	12½	@	12¾
Skims	8	@	10
Western	11½	@	12
Eggs—State and Penn	25½	@	26¼
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 25	@	4 15
Sheep—Good to Choice	5 25	@	5 65
Lambs—Western	4 50	@	6 58
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 90	@	5 95
Flour—Family	4 75	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 1	91	@	91¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	55	@	55¾
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	—	@	35¾
Barley—State	88	@	89
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	8	@	11
Hogs—Live	5¼	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	14 75	@	16 75
Flour—Spring Wheat pats	4 70	@	4 95
Corn—High Mixed	64¾	@	65¾
Oats—Extra White	45½	@	46½
Rye—State	60	@	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Dressed weight	6¾	@	7½
Sheep—Live weight	4¾	@	5
Lambs	6	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	7	@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 75	@	3 87½
Wheat—No. 2, Red	90¾	@	90¾
Corn—State Yellow	58¾	@	58½
Oats—Mixed	40	@	40½
Rye—State	52½	@	53
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	28
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	12¾	@	13
FURS AND SKINS.			
Black Bear	18 00	@	25 00
Cubs and yearling	6 00	@	15 00
Otter, each	7 00	@	10 00
Beaver, medium	4 00	@	5 50
Mink	40	@	90
Red Fox	1 20	@	1 80
Grey Fox	90	@	1 10
Raccoon, each	75	@	1 10
Skunk, black	1 00	@	1 15
Skunk, half-striped	65	@	75
Skunk, striped	30	@	35
Skunk, white	15	@	18
Opossum, large, cased	38	@	43
Opossum, medium and open	20	@	23
Muskrat, winter	16	@	18
Muskrat, fall	13	@	15

OLEOMARGARINE.

Prospect of a Renewed Struggle Over the National Law.

Manufacturers Want to Repeal or Modify the Existing Statute.

The bitter fight over the passage of the Oleomargarine bill at Washington two years ago is to be revived and an effort made to amend the law during the present session of Congress, says the New York *Mail and Express*. The oleomargarine people have issued an elaborte "abstract," setting forth their views on the subject, and asking for a repeal or modification of the present national law. This has been put in the hands of every Senator and Congressman, and the strong pressure exerted by the Western cattle interest has been brought to bear on the subject.

A reply to the "abstract" has just been issued by the New York Mercantile Exchange, and is being widely circulated among legislators and persons interested in the dairy industry. In the document sent out by the oleo manufacturers it is charged that the passage of the law was obtained by fraudulent means; that bogus samples, concocted by the opponents of oleo, were submitted, and that the law destroys one industry to benefit another. They claim that the law deals a severe blow to the cattle industry of the West—the tax levied to protect the cow has killed the steer; that 38,000 dealers have been driven out of the business of selling oleomargarine; and that the Government, being in no need of revenue, has no right to tax oleo in any sum beyond the amount necessary to enforce the law. They ask that oleomargarine be included in a general act concerning adulterated food; that the tax be reduced to one cent per pound, and that the license fee for dealers should not exceed that charged for selling liquors and tobacco.

In answer to this the Mercantile Exchange, speaking in behalf of the dairy interests, states that the samples submitted for analysis were procured in the open market, where they were being sold for butter, and that in the manufacture of oleomargarine the substances used cannot be heated to a temperature sufficiently high to kill the germs of disease without spoiling the product. Disgusting animal substances may be deodorized and used without danger of being detected in the result. It may be made so as to be unwholesome, but no one can tell, even from a chemical analysis, what fats and oils have been employed.

The law is said to be very poorly enforced. At least 13,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine escaped taxation and over 500 retail dealers sold the counterfeit article without paying licenses. The effect of the law has been to advance the average wholesale price of butter in this city from 22 cents in 1885 to 22½ cents in 1886 and 23½ cents in 1887. The object of the law was more to prevent dishonest dealers from buying counterfeits at a low price and selling them as genuine butter than to advance the price of the real article.

The value of the dairy product of the United States exceeds $600,000,000 a year. A slight advance in the price of butter, cheese and milk is of great benefit to the 7,000,000 farmers who are engaged in dairy pursuits, and their interests are of greater importance than those opposed to the enforcement of the Oleomargarine law. The adulteration and counterfeiting of butter diminishes the price of dairy products both here and abroad, damages their reputation and drives the article exported and consumed. The result of the legislation on the subject has been to restore the reputation of butter, enlarge the markets and advance the price. The law is claimed to be satisfactory, and Congress is asked to listen to no suggestions for amendments in the interest of manufacturers of the counterfeit goods.

A bill has already been introduced in Congress by the oleomargarine interest. Its passage will repeal the present law and do away with taxes and license fees. It provides for the sale of imitation butter in original packages of not less than five pounds, and on the outside of the package the ingredients of the mixture must be stamped in plain letters. The section is worded so as to raise grave constitutional questions, and as its enforcement is left entirely to United States District Attorneys and the general public, it would be impracticable. Another section refers to pure food, and is evidently inserted for the purpose of obtaining the support of those interested in passing a pure food bill.

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle *Free* to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.

IT is seven hours and a quarter now from London to Paris.

The Old Silver Spoon.

How fresh in my mind are the days of my sickness,
When I tossed me in pain, all fevered and sore;
The burning, the nausea, the sinking and weakness,
And even the old spoon that my medicine bore.
The old silver spoon, the family spoon,
The sick-chamber spoon that my medicine bore.

How loth were my fever-parched lips to receive it,
How nauseous the stuff that it bore to my tongue,
And the pain at my inwards, oh, naught could relieve it,
Though tears of disgust from my eyeballs it wrung.
The old silver spoon, the medicine spoon,
How awful the stuff that it left on my tongue.

Such is the effect of nauseous, griping medicines which make the sick-room a memory of horror. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, on the contrary, are small, sugar-coated, easy to take, purely vegetable and perfectly effective. 25 cents a vial.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND tons less of sugar beet root were grown in Europe during 1887 than in 1886.

"Don't Marry Him!"

"He is such a fickle, inconstant fellow, you will never be happy with him," said Esther's friends when they learned of her engagement to a young man who bore the reputation of being a flirt. Esther, however, knew that her lover had good qualities, and she was willing to take the risk. In nine cases out of ten it would have proved a mistake; but Esther was an uncommon girl and to every one's surprise Fred made a model husband. How was it? Well, Esther had a cheerful, sunny temper and a great deal of tact. Then she enjoyed perfect health and was always so sweet, neat and wholesome that Fred found his own home most pleasant, and his own wife more agreeable than any other being. As the year passed and he saw other women of Esther's age grow sickly, faded and querulous, he realized more and more that he had "a jewel of a wife." Good health was half the secret of Esther's success. She retained her vitality and good looks, because she warded off feminine weaknesses and ailments by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite